

Jordan to mark Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — All government departments and public institutions will remain closed on Tuesday, Nov. 3 on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday, according to an official communiqué issued by the Prime Ministry on Monday. The occasion will be celebrated by religious ceremonies in mosques throughout the Kingdom, but the main ceremony will be held at Al Hussein Mosque in Amman, according to the Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs. The ministry earlier announced a programme of activities for this occasion planned by a national committee specially designated for this purpose. The committee has decided to distribute financial aid and in-kind assistance to needy people on the occasion. The committee, which met recently under the chairmanship of Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, minister of Awaqaf and Islamic affairs, said that it will organise visits to hospitals, homes for the aged and orphanages to distribute gifts. In addition, committee members will lay the foundation stones for a number of projects benefiting the poor. The committee includes representatives from several ministries and the University of Jordan.

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Masri meets two new ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Monday received separately the newly-appointed Omani and Spanish ambassadors to Jordan, Bashir Ibn Salim Al Faraj and Ramon Armengod respectively. The two ambassadors presented to the minister copies of their credentials.

New U.S. convoy heads for Kuwait

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. navy frigate began escorting the American-flag Kuwaiti tanker Middletown from Dubai northward for Kuwait on Monday, the Defense Department said. The Middletown, the 11th Kuwaiti tanker to raise the American flag under a protection agreement with Washington, left Dubai under escort from the frigate Ford, according to the Pentagon's U.S. central command.

Egypt gets 3 AWACS

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt on Monday took delivery of the second batch of U.S.-built radar surveillance planes, completing its purchase of five of the airborne warning system. The Middle East News Agency (MENA) said three E-2C Hawkeye advance warning and control system (AWACS) planes were flown in to an unspecified air base by Egyptian pilots. MENA quoted chief of the Egyptian air force Major-General Alaa Barakat as saying the planes would go into service before the end of the year, and would be used in "times of tension," and for training purposes, MENA reported.

New London airport opens

LONDON (R) — A new London airport built mainly for business travellers opened officially on Monday just under 10 kilometres from the capital's financial centre. London City airport, which cost £20 million (\$50 million) to build, is situated among derelict wharves in the revived docklands area of the British capital. Two British airlines, Brynmor, part-owned by British Airways, and Eurocity Express, a subsidiary of British Midland, will fly daily to Paris and Brussels.

Italy puts seized ship's captain on trial

SAVONA, Italy (R) — The Irish captain of a Qatari-registered freighter arrested in Italy after the discovery of 14 tonnes of weapons on board went on trial on Monday accused of the illegal transport of arms. The trial of 48-year-old John Scallan in the northern port of Savona was immediately adjourned until Wednesday to allow the defence time to prepare its case.

Iran executes 5

NICOSIA (AP) — Five Iranians convicted of drug smuggling were executed Monday in the north-eastern city of Mashhad, Tehran Radio reported. The radio did not say how the sentence was carried out.

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UNRWA needs funds, Jordan tells U.N. panel

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — Jordan on Monday told the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly that the financial problems faced by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees had not been resolved and called for increased international contribution to enable the U.N. agency to carry out its programmes.

In an address before the committee, Jordan's permanent delegate to the U.N., Mr. Abdullah Salah, paid tribute to efforts exerted by UNRWA Commissioner General Giorgio Giacomelli to find solutions to the agency's problems. But, Mr. Salah said, the efforts have not met with total success and the agency still faced a dire financial crisis. The health and educational services currently offered by UNRWA to Palestinian refugees do not represent 40 per cent of the needed level and the annual expenditure on every Palestinian student is increased only by \$15, despite the spiralling rate of inflation, Mr. Salah said.

See related report on page 5

Iraq and Kuwait discuss joint Arab defences against Iran

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Two senior Iraqi leaders met with Kuwaiti officials Monday to discuss coordinating Arab states' defences against Iran following three Iranian missile attacks on Kuwait in the last 11 days. Kuwait Radio said Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz spent several hours discussing Tehran's repeated aggressions against Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia with the Kuwaitis. But it did not elaborate.

Before the Iraqi leaders flew back to Baghdad after their lightning visit, Mr. Ramadan was quoted as saying Kuwait and Iraq must coordinate their policies to confront the dangers "facing Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia."

Iraq has fired three missiles into Kuwaiti oil installations since Oct. 15. Kuwaiti newspapers have also blamed Iraq for Saturday's bombing of the downtown agency for Pan American World Airways.

Tehran accuses Kuwait of backing Baghdad in the Gulf war and has threatened to go on attacking Kuwaiti installations.

Peres to seek compensation for Jews who left Arab states

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Knesset (parliament) on Monday that compensation for Jews who emigrated from Arab states should be part of any Middle East peace settlement.

"In a suitable opportunity for dialogue, which I am sure will come, we shall raise our demand for the return of property that belonged to the Jews or at least to receive appropriate compensation for it," Mr. Peres said.

"In agreements with the Arab countries we shall stress a settlement of the claims of the former Jewish residents," he said.

According to Mr. Peres, 900,000 Jews left Arab countries after Israel was created in 1948. Arab leaders have said compensation for the estimated one million Palestinians who left their homes in 1948 is a condition for any peace accord with the Israelis.

Mr. Peres said an appeals commission should be set up to deal with the Arab and Israeli claims.

Wall Street stocks plummet again, cutting hopes for recovery

Reagan, congress leaders begin crucial talks

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Stocks plummeted another 157 points on Monday, erasing much of last week's recovery gain and casting Wall Street back into the gloom caused by its collapse a week ago.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 156.83 points to close at 1,793.95, according to unofficial tabulations.

A week ago it lost 508 points in its worst loss on record but a midweek rally regained over half the lost ground.

The calm that traders hoped would return to world stock markets following last week's turmoil proved to be elusive Monday as stock prices also plunged in the Far East and Europe with New York.

The market was shoved off course from the start by huge setbacks in Tokyo and London. In addition, stocks were pushed lower by forecasts from a growing number of economists who say the stock market's steep decline

threatens to push an already sluggish U.S. economy into a recession.

The broad decline left only about 30 stocks higher and some 1,540 with losses as New York stock exchange volume surged to 308 million shares in a shortened session.

To deal with the problem of paperwork built up in last week's frenetic activity, the stock exchanges again closed early, at 2 p.m. EST (1900 GMT), to give traders time to catch up. In addition, restrictions on programme trading remained in force.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan opened talks with congressional leaders on deficit-reduction measures prompted by the stock market panic.

Last week's panic was tied to a wide variety of concerns, including worries about the weakness of the U.S. dollar and rising foreign interest rates.

In New York Monday, U.S. interest rates fell and the dollar rebounded from the lows it reached in overseas trading. Analysts suspected central banks had intervened to support the U.S. currency (See page 7).

The negotiations between the Reagan administration and Congress will get down to specifics at a closed-door meeting in Capitol Hill on Tuesday that is to take place under a news blackout to avoid influencing jittery world markets.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Monday's meeting dealt primarily with logistical and procedural issues.

He said both sides agreed that this was not a time for the administration and Congress to indulge in criticism of each other's economic policies.

Ibrahimi arrives in S. Arabia

RIYADH (Agencies) — Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi arrived in Saudi Arabia on Monday for talks with senior officials, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported.

Dr. Ibrahimi arrived from Amman where he delivered to His Majesty King Hussein a message from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid concerning the extraordinary Arab summit due to convene on Nov. 8 in Amman.

Dr. Ibrahimi, who also visited Syria, was expected to be received by Saudi Arabian King Fahd to discuss summit arrangements.

The issues to be discussed at the summit include the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in strife-torn Lebanon.

During his one-day stay in Amman, Dr. Ibrahimi also discussed with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri the means of "ensuring the success of the summit and enabling the Arab heads of state to arrive at a consensus on different Arab issues," the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

Soviets say summit possible by end of 1987 if U.S. ready to discuss SDI

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet officials said on Monday that a superpower summit was still possible this year if the United States was ready to discuss its "Star Wars" strategic defence initiative (SDI).

They said that message was given by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during Kremlin talks last Friday.

"It could still be pulled off this year if they really want it," said one official. "But it won't happen if they keep saying no, no, no to all our proposals to get things moving."

Mr. Gorbachev declined to set a date for his third meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. But he said he was ready to go to Washington, adding: "For the moment I am concerned about the possible results."

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told reporters after two days of talks with Mr. Shultz that Moscow wanted an outline agreement on strategic arms reductions (START) ready for a summit.

This would be followed, in the Soviet scenario, by the signing of

a full treaty when Mr. Reagan made a return visit to Moscow in the first half of next year.

At present the two sides are close on terms for a START accord but remain at loggerheads over its linkage with SDI and the future of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty, viewed by Moscow as the cornerstone of the arms control process.

"The Americans keep saying we are trying to kill SDI," said one Soviet official. "Of course we don't like it but we know it's not going to go away while Reagan remains in the White House."

"So we have been trying to see how we can accommodate it. But the United States won't even discuss it."

Moscow insists that if Washington pushes ahead full-steam with SDI, which the Kremlin regards as a potentially offensive system, it could not agree to cut its strategic arsenal.

Soviet officials say their response to the system, which Washington describes as a space shield against rocket attack, would have to be a build-up of intercontinental ballistic mis-

Israeli soldiers raid Dheishe, detain at least 18 Palestinians

BETHLEHEM (Agencies) — Israeli forces carrying automatic rifles and wooden batons raided the Dheishe refugee camp on the outskirts of Bethlehem on Monday, arresting 18 Palestinians, Israeli army officials said.

The nine-hour sweep began at midnight, and camp residents said Israeli soldiers carried out house-to-house searches and gunshots were heard during the night.

"They went door-to-door and rounded up all the men over 17 and then took them over there," Hisham Mustafa Ali, a man in his 30s, told a reporter.

He pointed outside the camp across the Jerusalem-Hebron highway to a rocky hillside, where army officers said all men between the ages of 16 and 30 were taken for a check of their identity cards.

Raha' Mana, a camp housewife, said troops had made house-to-house searches while loudspeakers called on all men aged 16 to 30 to gather outdoors.

"It was very cold when the young men went out. We also

heard shots fired but don't know why," she said.

All were released hours later, except for 18 accused of leading stoning attacks against Israeli cars passing outside the camp, sources quoted by news agencies said.

The camp of Dheishe, which has a population of about 8,000, is a maze of small stone houses on a main highway outside Bethlehem.

Residents of Dheishe, which was still under curfew 12 hours after the operation began, peered at troops from balconies while children raised their fingers in V-signs at the sight of television cameras.

Mohammad Ibrahim Ayad also said he heard gunfire during the night, "a lot of it." But Israeli army officers claimed no shots were fired and no injuries occurred in the camp, 10 kilometres south of Jerusalem.

The sweep through the narrow, winding streets of Dheishe followed a series of resistance activities in which stones and molotov cocktails were thrown at passing Israeli cars.

The stonings occurred despite the presence of a five-metre fence around the camp.

According to an army statement attributed to military sources, the sweep was made because Palestinian organisations had been "carrying out activity in the camp with the intention of disrupting the flow of traffic on the Jerusalem-Hebron highway."

It said those detained were picked up on the basis of "reliable and continuing information" and had been instigating demonstrations and the throwing of stones and fire bombs.

An army colonel who briefed reporters at the scene on condition of anonymity said four Israelis had been injured in stone throwing incidents in the past two weeks.

Army officials said 18 were arrested, and the colonel said about half those detained were held under "administrative detention," meaning they can be jailed for up to six months without trial. Others were charged with incitement and creating "disturbances."

Kuwait to lend \$25m for Aqaba power plant

AMMAN (J.T.) — Kuwait is to lend Jordan seven million Kuwaiti dinars (about \$25 million) to help fund expansion of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Monday.

Badr Al Humaidi, general manager of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), told Petra on arrival here on Monday that he would sign the loan agreement during his visit.

During his visit to Jordan, Mr. Humaidi will also meet with senior officials and will inspect development projects financed by KFAED and a joint committee coordinating Kuwaiti investments in Jordan.

EC delegate passes away

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Romano Lantini, head of the delegation of the European Community (EC) Commission in Jordan, died in Amman Monday, the commission office announced Monday. He was 54.

Dr. Lantini, who was born in Italy, joined the EC Commission in 1973, and was appointed EC delegate to Jordan in 1984. Dr. Lantini is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter (See page 3).



Gemayel ends Gulf visit

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel flew home from the Gulf Monday after talks with the leaders of Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates in preparation for the Nov. 8 Arab summit in Amman.

Mr. Gemayel conferred with the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, on bilateral ties, the situation in Lebanon and other Arab and Gulf

issues, the Gulf News Agency reported.

Earlier, he held talks with UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan in Abu Dhabi. The Emirates News Agency (WAM) said he discussed Arab affairs, particularly the Lebanese crisis, and bilateral ties.

There was no further official detail in either capital on Mr. Gemayel's visits.

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Despite high population growth Jordan meeting economic challenge with success Bankers detect upbeat mood in market

By Alistair Lyon

Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan is battling a hostile economic climate with some success, but its rapidly rising population threatens to outstrip growth, economic analysts say.

With a population estimated at 2.7 million at the end of 1986 (according to officials at the Ministry of Labour), the country has one of the world's highest rates of population increase, which threatens to outstrip its economic growth.

The economy, bankers say, is growing at around two or three per cent.

The population, according to officials, is increasing at 3.9 per cent, with natural increase accounting for 3.4 per cent and an influx of foreign workers for 0.5 per cent.

Half the population is aged under 15 years, and 75 per cent of it under 30 years, bringing the comment from a Western diplomat that Jordan was priming a demographic time bomb.

Officials say unemployment in the country stood at eight per cent of the workforce at the end of 1986 but has probably increased since.

Nonetheless, bankers detect a mood of cautious business optimism.

"At the start of 1987 the economy was stagnant. Exports and imports were declining and industry was working far under capacity," said Basil Jardaneh, manager of Jordan Investment and Finance Corp. "Now things seem to be gaining momentum."

Bank of Jordan Manager Michel Marto agreed: "The oil boom has gone, the shock was large, but the economy is picking up."

"It's growing at two or three per cent, which is not bad, but the population is growing faster," he

warned.

Jordan is peculiarly sensitive to its Middle Eastern environment. Its three main revenue sources are Arab aid, remittances from about 325,000 citizens working abroad, mainly in the Gulf, and exports, especially to Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

From the mid-1980s, all three slackened as lower oil prices hit Gulf Arab economies.

"We're facing hardship, but at a reasonable level," said Mr. Jardaneh. "There is movement towards the creation of more confidence. Next month's Arab summit in Amman will help, and so will the relative stability of oil prices."

"There's a crisis, but it's not dire," a Western economist said. "Jordan has shown past resilience in dealing with regional fluctuations and its economic management is generally sound."

"Improvement continued in the first half of 1987," Central Bank Deputy Governor Maher Al Shukri told Reuters. "Things are balanced, though they are not growing at previous levels."

Dr. Shukri said this year's indicators were encouraging.

He cited a seven per cent first half rise in industrial output. The net value of exports and re-exports rose 15 per cent and imports fell three per cent.

The trade deficit narrowed to JD 248 million (\$724 million) from JD 277 million (\$810 million) in the first half 1986, Central Bank figures show.

From January to August, the net foreign exchange position improved substantially, despite a

decline in official workers remittances of about 10 per cent," Dr. Shukri said.

Central Bank foreign exchange reserves stood at \$300 million in August, or about six weeks' import cover, after recovering from a low of \$150 million in April.

Official remittances were worth about \$1.2 billion last year, slightly up on the 1985 total. No figures are available for one substantial unofficial transfers.

Diplomats say fewer Jordanians have lost jobs in the Gulf than other foreign workers there. Many are highly-skilled and well-entrenched, and His Majesty King Hussein has made diplomatic efforts on their behalf. Many have taken pay cuts, however.

Dr. Shukri said that Iraqi debt to Jordan had fallen to about \$530 million from \$600 million at the start of 1987. Iraq pays in oil for two thirds of the goods and services bought from Jordan, with the rest paid by a clearing arrangement between the two Central Banks.

Output of potash, phosphates and fertilisers, Jordan's main industrial exports, is up, partly offsetting low world prices.

But exports of farm produce and industrial goods to markets in Iraq and the Gulf have been declining. "These countries are either becoming more self-sufficient or they are turning to more competitive producers," the Western economist said.

Saudi Arabia pays a yearly grant of \$360 million, the only Arab donor still keeping pledges made at a 1978 Arab summit in Baghdad which promised Jordan, as a frontline state with Israel, \$1.25 billion a year. Next year the aid commitment expires, as does extra U.S. aid of \$250 million which began in 1985.

Saudi aid may continue to flow, but a senior official, who refused to be named, predicted a policy of "adaptation and adjustment,"

including cuts in government expenditure.

Yet economists worry at the level of government spending, which accounts for 60 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

"People have adjusted well to lower growth by cutting expenditure. Unfortunately the government so far seems to feel unable to do the same," Mr. Marto said.

Central Bank figures put last year's current account deficit at about \$47 million, compared to \$292 million in 1985, while the overall payments balance showed a 1986 surplus of \$102 million, against a surplus of \$110 million in 1985.

Several bankers said the Jordanian dinar was overvalued and a devaluation would spur exports and the economy in general, but said faith in the dinar encouraged remittances and savings.

Dr. Shukri said the Central Bank wanted to ensure the dinar was not over valued. In practice, the currency has been allowed to drift slowly downwards against the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights to which it is officially pegged.

"Why should we devalue?" Dr. Shukri asked. "We will not use the exchange rate as an instrument to stimulate one sector of the economy at the expense of another. Our goal is stability."

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Unemployment, danger money drive seamen to Gulf

By Diane Stormont
Reuters

MANILA — For every Western merchant seaman who refuses to risk life and limb in the Gulf, dozens of Asians line up to brave its mines and missiles.

"I take the risk because I need a job and I have a family to support," said Indian rating Gregory Braganza, recently returned from the war zone.

No-one knows exactly how many merchant seamen have died in more than 350 attacks on ships in the Gulf since 1984, when the Iran-Iraq war spread to its waters.

At least 37 have been killed in missile and mine attacks this year but accurate information is hard to get and the figure is probably higher.

In 1986, 52 merchant seamen were killed in 80 raids on shipping.

The graphic scenes of war are shown regularly in newspapers and on television in Asia but the double pay offered to those who sail the Gulf is a powerful incentive, according to a survey by Reuters correspondents.

"We've had several ships hit

and have lost several men, but they are still lining up to go," said Renato Matthews, fleet operations manager for the Manila crewing agency Blue Manila Shipping.

Indian, Filipino and South Korean crews face local competition for jobs and the war bonuses are an added incentive, union and shipping sources said.

The Philippines, one of the world's major sources of crews, has seafarers queuing for even the most dangerous jobs in the Gulf.

Kenneth McKenzie, director of Wallem Maritime Services which employs about 1,500 Filipino seamen worldwide, said: "At most there's perhaps one to three out of every hundred who refuse to go to the Gulf."

"They need the money and certainly don't clamour to come home."

An estimated 50 Indian seamen have died in attacks on Indian-registered ships in the Gulf.

Leo Barnes, general secretary of the National Union of Seafarers of India, said: "We advise (Indians) to avoid the war zone but still they have little choice left

as they get wages only when they sail and good wages if they sail and to the Gulf."

Hong Kong's 13,400 Chinese seamen are exceptions to the Asian willingness to enter the war zone, shipping managers in the British colony said.

"There is a marked reluctance to go to sea in general," declared Michael Farlie, director of the Hong Kong Shipowners Association. He said Hong Kong's labour shortage and booming economy provided alternatives to the sea.

Japanese seafarers fear that any reluctance to sail will speed up a gradual loss of jobs in the industry, union officials said.

The country has 200 to 300 nationals in the Gulf on any day, shipping industry sources in Tokyo said.

"Of course we don't want to go to such a risky area, but somebody has to do it," said one Japanese seaman.

Trade unions in Japan agreed to two short-lived shipping industry boycotts on Gulf sailings after attacks on Japanese-registered vessels in which several men were injured.

European sailors are becoming

less keen to face the Gulf.

A British radio officer wrote to his union after a six-month stint there: "The pressure is beginning to tell. Things are getting out of hand."

But even in Europe, growing unemployment as the shipping industry looks east for cheap labour provides some incentive. A British Merchant Officers' Union said half its members were still prepared to accept the perilous Gulf voyages.

Both Japanese and British seamen dismiss their danger bonuses as inadequate or irrelevant.

The Japanese argue that the money is insufficient to compensate for the danger, while the British say job pressures are the main reason for sailing to the Gulf.

"We have a lot of evidence that companies are putting sailors under pressure," said Andrew Linington, spokesman for Britain's National Union of Marine, Aviation and Shipping Transport Officers.

He said one oil company threatened to dismiss officers who refused to go to the Gulf, while another warned their promotion prospects would suffer.

Mossad reportedly urged Begun to delay emigration

MOSCOW (AP) — An official newspaper has accused Jewish activist Josef Begun of delaying his emigration to Israel at the behest of an Israeli agent, who convinced him that would be more valuable to the Jewish movement.

The government newspaper Izvestia printed what it said was a transcript of a tape of the alleged agent, who it identified as Ben Abraham, exhorting Begun to remain in the Soviet Union as long as possible.

The 55-year-old Begun, one of the best-known Jewish activists in Moscow, said in a telephone interview the article was "disinformation" intended to frighten Soviet Jews.

After being refused permission to emigrate for 16 years, Begun suddenly was granted permission to leave on Sept. 7. He was given until Sept. 25, but he said Sunday he is prepared to stay until his daughter-in-law also can leave.

Izvestia said Abraham came to Moscow for the International Book Fair that opened Sept. 8, accredited as a toy dealer. But it accused him of having close ties to the Israeli Mossad secret service.

Izvestia said the tape was made by someone who took Abraham "for a prophet," but did not say who made it or how the newspaper obtained it.

Khalaf pledges to fight for Kuwait against Iran

KUWAIT (AP) — A prominent Palestinian commander pledged Monday to lead Palestinians fight alongside Kuwait to help the Gulf Arab states deter Iranian aggression.

"The Iranian rulers should know that our people are fully prepared to fight along with the

people of Kuwait in defence of Kuwait's national soil and the dignity of the Arab nation," said Salah Khalaf in an interview with the Associated Press.

"The Palestinian people will fight along with the people of Kuwait or any other Gulf Arab state against the Iranian aggression," he added.

Mr. Khalaf is second in command to Yasser Arafat in the Fateh movement, the leading Palestinian guerrilla faction under the umbrella of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Mr. Arafat is also chairman of the PLO.

Ciccolina upsets orthodox Jews

TEL AVIV (AP) — Enraged worshippers assisted by police evicted visiting Italian porn star and legislator Ciccolina from the Wailing Wall Sunday while Israeli officials revoked her work permit.

Tova Elinson, spokeswoman for the Ministry of Interior who is controlled by the ultra-orthodox Shas Party, said the ministry was considering lodging a complaint against Ciccolina for committing a lewd act during a night club performance.

The 37-year-old Hungarian-born stripper, appearing nude, used a boa constrictor, a violin, a stuffed dog and a baby doll during her hardcore performance Saturday night.

Orthodox Jews threw chairs at Ciccolina Sunday as she appeared at Jerusalem's Wailing Wall, an eyewitness said.

He said that paramilitary border police guards forcibly evicted Ciccolina from a square in front of the Wailing Wall.

The ministry order called on Tel Aviv police to "see to it that she does not appear." But police did not intervene as Ciccolina, horn player Liora Staller, made the final appearance of her four-day visit Sunday night in front of several hundred spectators at the Cinema Discotheque in Tel Aviv.

Israel Army Radio said that

Cinemas owners persuaded Ciccolina to exclude some explicit scenes, including the one in which she uses a boa constrictor, from her act.

Ciccolina decided to conduct the performance despite a possible arrest, said Mini Ben Yosef, a public relations agent representing the porn queen.

Ben Yosef indicated Ciccolina appeared to be pleased with the controversy surrounding her visit. "It happens to her in every country," Ms. Ben Yosef said in a telephone interview. "That's what she wants."

In a television interview taped before her permit was revoked, Ciccolina compared herself to Jesus Christ. "Two thousand years ago Jesus with his crown of thorns preached love in this country. And now Ciccolina, with her crown of flowers and her little head is also preaching love," she said.

During the "new evening" TV programme, usually reserved for politicians and the top newsmakers of the day, Ciccolina, which means "little cuddly one" in Italian, blew a kiss to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

She called the Labour Party leader "Ciccolina Peres" but refused to extend the compliment to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency quoted Interior Minister Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi as calling on "people in every Iranian city and village to be prepared for a full-blown war" with the United States in the Gulf.

"Since we are facing a savage enemy, we should mobilise all our resources and manpower to deal effective blows against it (the United States)," Hojatoleslam Mohtashemi, a leading radical, was quoted as telling regional governors in Tehran.

He branded the Americans as "weak and cowardly" and declared that "any slight blow" would intensify President Ronald Reagan's political problems over his deployment of a U.S. naval task force in the Gulf to protect shipping from Iranian attack.

Iran leader calls for mobilisation against U.S.

KUWAIT (AP) — An Iranian leader called for a nation-wide mobilisation for an all-out war against the United States Monday.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency quoted Interior Minister Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi as calling on "people in every Iranian city and village to be prepared for a full-blown war" with the United States in the Gulf.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
18:00	Evening Show Contd.
18:30	Evening Show Continued
19:00	Evening Show Continued
19:30	Evening Show Continued
20:00	Evening Show Continued
20:30	Evening Show Continued
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22:30	Evening Show Continued
23:00	Evening Show Continued
23:30	Evening Show Continued
24:00	Evening Show Continued
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
07:00	Newsdesk 07:30 Music in Old
08:00	World News Summary 08:30
09:00	World News Summary 09:30
10:00	World News Summary 10:30
11:00	World News Summary 11:30
12:00	World News Summary 12:30
13:00	World News Summary 13:30
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21:00	World News Summary 21:30
22:00	World News Summary 22:30
23:00	World News Summary 23:30
24:00	World News Summary 24:30
RADIO JORDAN	
07:00	Light Music
08:00	Newsdesk
09:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
11:00	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
13:00	News Summary
14:00	News Summary
15:00	News Summary
16:00	News Summary
17:00	News Summary
18:00	News Summary
19:00	News Summary
20:00	News Summary
21:00	News Summary
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
18:00	Evening Show Contd.
18:30	Evening Show Continued
19:00	Evening Show Continued
19:30	Evening Show Continued
20:00	Evening Show Continued
20:30	Evening Show Continued
21:00	Evening Show Continued
21:30	Evening Show Continued
22:00	Evening Show Continued
22:30	Evening Show Continued
23:00	Evening Show Continued
23:30	Evening Show Continued
24:00	Evening Show Continued
EXHIBITIONS	
18:00	Evening Show Contd.
18:30	Evening Show Continued
19:00	Evening Show Continued
19:30	Evening Show Continued
20:00	Evening Show Continued
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21:30	Evening Show Continued
22:00	Evening Show Continued
22:30	Evening Show Continued
23:00	Evening Show Continued
23:30	Evening Show Continued
24:00	Evening Show Continued
SERVICE CLUBS	
18:00	Evening Show Contd.
18:30	Evening Show Continued
19:00	Evening Show Continued
19:30	Evening Show Continued
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22:30	Evening Show Continued
23:00	Evening Show Continued
23:30	Evening Show Continued
24:00	Evening Show Continued
FILM	
18:00	Evening Show Contd

Liechtenstein's crown prince honoured at Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — Prince, Hans Adam, Liechtenstein's crown prince, on Monday visited Yarmouk University in Irbid.

He was received by University President Mohammad Hamdan, University Vice-President Awad Khleifat and faculty deans. Dr. Hamdan briefed Prince Hans on the university's development and future plans.

Prince Hans attended a ceremony in his honour hosted by the university, during which Dr. Hamdan presented him the Yarmouk University shield. In addition, he presented the university medal to members of the prince's accompanying delegation.

Prince Hans, an expert on anti-

quities, also visited the university's natural history museum and the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. He was briefed by its director, Dr. Mu'aweya Ibrahim, on the institute's programmes and archaeological excavations currently being carried out throughout the country.

Earlier in the day, Prince Hans visited the historical city of Jerash. He was accompanied on the visit by the Department of Antiquities Director-General Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi.

Prince Hans arrived here on Sunday for a five-day visit upon the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Economic delegation in Denmark for trade talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian economic delegation left Monday for Denmark on a visit expected to last several days. The delegation will meet with Danish officials to discuss economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

The delegation will tour a number of industrial and commercial

installations during the visit, which is in response to an invitation by the Danish Union of Industry and Trade.

The Jordanian delegation is comprised of representatives from the Amman chambers of industry and trade and the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce.

VTC offers training to Eritrean students

AMMAN (Petra) — The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) will offer training to students from Eritrea at various VTC centres in the Kingdom, according to a decision taken by the corporation's board of directors.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan, the board said that the decision was made in response to a request by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The board also decided to launch cooperation in vocational

training with Egypt and North Yemen, in response to requests from the two countries and from the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Amman-based regional centre of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), according to a VTC spokesman.

The spokesman noted that these requests were made so that these countries and organisations can benefit from advanced course and expertise offered by the VTC.

RSS meeting discusses projected chemical plant

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting was held at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to discuss the implementation of an industrial chemical plant near the Dead Sea.

Omar Abdullah, director of the Jordanian Industrial Consortium Engineering Company (JICECO) presented a review about the projected plant and the prospect of utilising phosphate and minerals from the Dead Sea in the plant's functions.

The meeting discussed the project's technical plans and other matters related to the projected plants, which will be located near the Arab Potash Company's installations near the southern tip of the Dead Sea.

Attending the meeting were Dr. Adnan Badran and Dr. Arafat Tamimi and other senior RSS officials, as well as representatives of the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, Jordan University of Science and Technology and the Higher Council for Science and Technology.

The meeting at the RSS came in the wake of another chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Oct. 19, when Mr. Abdullah announced that plans have been laid for the project to become operational in two years' time. Mr. Abdullah said that the projected plant will be employing local raw materials including Jordanian phosphates.



Her Majesty Queen Noor consoles a sick child during her visit to Al Iman Hospital in Ajloun on Monday. The Queen also visited a nearby youth camp, where she commended the children's efforts to improve their surroundings (Petra photo)

Queen Noor tours hospital and youth camp in Ajloun

By Rania Atalla
Special to the Jordan Times

AJLOUN — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Monday toured a hospital in Ajloun, inspected a nearby youth camp and was acquainted with the development of the two facilities in this northern city.

During her tour of Al Iman Hospital, the Queen spoke to patients and inquired about their health. She was also briefed about the services and facilities the hospital provides for the inhabitants of the area.

Al Iman Hospital, which has a capacity of 71 beds, was purchased by the government in March. It was previously owned and run by the Southern Baptist Mission.

Under the previous administration, the Baptist Hospital, as it was called at the time, had a 35 per cent occupancy rate. However, since it started operating as a government establishment, the hospital's workload increased five-fold and the number of beds was raised by 41. According to hospital director Dr. Hasan Shawsheh, the ministry will soon provide the hospital with an additional x-ray machine and another x-ray specialist.

Dr. John Roper, a general surgeon working at the hospital for the past 30 years, said that the previous administration decided to sell the hospital to the government because of "the high operating costs, the low patient occupancy and the lack of personnel to replace those who were retiring." The hospital was sold to the government at U.S. \$1.5 million (JD 510,000).

"We were seriously looking for someone to operate the hospital, because we could not provide the needed quality of medical service. We were concerned that the hospital should continue providing medical services to people in the area," Dr. Roper said. "We were very happy that the ministry took it over, because they have the resources needed to run it," he added.

The \$1.5 million are now channelled by the Baptist Mission to finance other projects in Ajloun and Amman.

The government's decision to buy the hospital came as part of efforts by the Ministry of Health to expand medical services in the Kingdom and to open hospitals in areas where certain medical services were lacking. According to the Ministry of Health, the original intention was to construct a new hospital in Ajloun, but the Baptist Hospital was offered for sale at a price that saved the treasury JD 3.5 million.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, who accompanied the Queen on the tour, said that the hospital was "part of the secondary health care facilities that the ministry provides. It offers free services to people who previously had to go to Irbid for free treatment." The hospital now serves a population of nearly 85,000.

After the hospital tour, Queen Noor visited an international youth camp in the area and was briefed about its activities and goals. The Queen talked to the participants in the camp, who were cleaning the premises as part of a campaign to improve the environment. "It is inspiring to see the young people working in this camp and cleaning sites visited by tourists. This is an example of cleanliness and care by members of the community," Her Majesty said.

Also accompanying Her Majesty on the visit were Irbid Governor Akram Nasser, Ajloun District Governor, Mohammad Talhouni and Ajloun District Health Director Ahmad Qudh.

Cabinet approves agreement for cloud seeding to induce rainfall

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Monday announced its approval of an agreement with an American company for cloud seeding to induce rain in Jordan, which will be carried out in cooperation with the Department of Meteorology.

The agreement provides for a team from the American company to visit Amman between November 1987 and April 1988.

The project will cost \$500,000, which will be covered in equal parts by the Meteorological Department and the Ministry of

Planning, according to the announcement.

It said that several successful experiments on inducing rain in Jordan were conducted during the 1986-1987 winter season in a number of hilly regions. The experiments were conducted with the aid of special aircraft and through ground centres, which disperse chemical substances into the atmosphere, particularly in water-laden clouds.

Meanwhile, the recent rains that fell in Jordan are expected to encourage bumper crops.

A spokesman for the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) said that at least 13 million cubic metres of water have poured into the reservoir behind the King Talal Dam, thus raising the total amount of water in the lake to 21 million cubic metres. Studies conducted by the JVA report that the lake behind the dam can contain up to 80 million cubic metres of water, now that the raising of the walls around the lake to 108 metres has been completed, according to the spokesman.

Prince Hassan chairs meeting to review remote sensing in exploring for water resources

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday chaired a meeting at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to review the work of a Norwegian company employed to conduct remote sensing in the exploration of underground water resources in the Wadi Araba region south of the Dead Sea.

Discussions during the meeting focused on coordinating the technical work of various government departments involved in monitoring water supplies and in geological research in the Kingdom.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Khatib, Royal Scientific Society (RSS) President Jawad Al Anani, director-general of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Kamal Jureisat and director-general of the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre (RJGC) Ra'fat Al Majali as well as a number of technicians and specialists.

The meeting occurred as a symposium on the application of remote sensing ended at the RJGC in Amman.

According to Mr. Majali, participants from 18 Arab and foreign countries stressed the need for

the establishment of a pan-Arab union for aerial survey and remote sensing that can coordinate work between Arab and foreign organisations and the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS). The participants emphasised the importance of the various applications of remote sensing and the need to hold training courses on these functions.

Addressing the final session of the symposium, Mr. Majali paid tribute to the Norwegian company for its efforts in exploring for water resources in Jordan employing remote sensing techniques. He said that the equipment used in this process had explored areas some 50 metres underground.

During the symposium, several working papers were reviewed, focusing on environmental sci-

ces, agriculture and desertification, as well as exploration of water and mineral resources through remote sensing.

Mr. Majali, in his speech at the opening session of the symposium, which was held under the patronage of Prince Hassan, said that remote sensing means testing things from remote locations using photos of the earth taken from the sky at different altitudes. He noted that satellites have contributed to discovering natural resources through surveys and updating maps.

The symposium concentrated on remote sensing in exploring natural resources and, particularly, in searching for water in Jordan, according to Mr. Majali.

Dr. Khatib, who deputised for the Crown Prince in opening the symposium, outlined the importance of remote sensing as a means for discovering natural resources. He said that the technique was useful for pinpointing the sites where water, natural resources and minerals are hidden underground so that they can be tapped. Remote sensing, he said, can also be a tool for predicting natural disasters, thereby enabling authorities to avert their serious consequences.

Haj Hassan denies BBC report on work permits

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan on Monday denied a report by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) that Jordan has stopped issuing work permits to foreign workers.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the minister said that the report broadcast Monday morning was groundless because "no such decision has been taken. Jordan continues to employ non-Jordanian workers and will continue to do so 'within the country's needs and requirements and in accordance to Jordanian laws and regulations.'"

Mr. Haj Hassan said that non-Jordanian workers enjoy appreciation and respect in this country and are treated on equal footing with Jordanian workers.

The minister told a press conference in Amman on Sunday that a decision was taken last January to stop issuing work permits for certain workers for whom there are Jordanian substitutes. He said that the ministry was now issuing permits to workers in agriculture and a few other fields.

According to Mr. Haj Hassan, about 80,000 Egyptian and Syrian nationals are believed to be living in Jordan in violation of laws and probably working without any work permits. He said that his ministry was in the process of deporting these violators.

Finnish parliamentarians briefed at Foreign Ministry

AMMAN (J.T.) — Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Nabih Al Nimer on Monday met with a Finnish parliamentary team currently visiting Jordan as part of a tour in the Middle East.

During the meeting, Mr. Nimer reviewed with the Finnish lawmakers recent developments in the region, including the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in the Gulf, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese crisis.

Mr. Nimer also explained Jordan's stand on the region's issues, as well as efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war and to find a just and durable solution for the Palestine problem through the convening of an international peace conference.

Mr. Nimer added that His Majesty King Hussein's recent state visit to Finland has bolstered bilateral relations on all levels. The King recently ended a four-day state visit to Finland, where he met with members of the Finnish parliament.

Business administration panel reviews papers

AMMAN (J.T.) — A symposium on the work of the departments of business administration in Arab universities, currently being held at the University of Jordan, on Monday reviewed four working papers by delegates from the universities of Mosul in Iraq, King Abdul Aziz in Saudi Arabia, Mu'ta University of Jordan and Al Najah University in the occupied West Bank.

The symposium was opened on Sunday with the participation of delegates from 14 Arab universities.

Mahmoud Al Samra, vice-president of the University of Jordan addressed the opening session on behalf of the university's president, Abdul Salam Al Majali. Dr. Samra underlined the subjects on the agenda and paid

tribute to the Association of Arab Universities (AAU), which organised the meeting.

He then referred to the role which these departments can play in promoting administration and management in the Arab World.

The opening session was also addressed by Dr. Mohammad Majid Said, AAU assistant secretary-general, who spoke about the association's programmes, which include annual seminars and meetings to help promote cooperation among Arab universities.

The first session was attended by the director-general of the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences and deans of faculties at the University of Jordan.

Greater Syria conference papers cover findings on Umayyad era

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Working sessions of the fourth international conference entitled "The History of Greater Syria" continued on Sunday afternoon and Monday, in line with the conference's goal of probing the distortions of Middle East history and rectifying them accordingly.

Thirty-six Arab and Western Middle East specialists in the history of Greater Syria during the Umayyad period are in Jordan to attend the six-day conference and to present their papers on this subject.

On Monday the conference reviewed working papers presented by researchers from Damascus University, the American University of Beirut (AUB), Al Najah University and Kuwait University.

The paper by Dr. Najda Khamash of Damascus University dealt with the administrative divisions of Bilad Al Shaam, which included Palestine, Jordan, Damascus, Homs and Qansarin.

The AUB paper was submitted by Dr. Nicola Ziyadeh and detailed the military and civilian administrative divisions of Bilad Al Shaam before and after the Islamic era. In addition, the paper addressed the importance which Umayyad caliphs attached to major cities in Palestine, such as Jerusalem.

The research paper from Al Najah University in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus de-

picted the land taxation imposed by the Umayyad rulers.

The first paper presented on Sunday afternoon was by England's Alastair Northedge and was entitled "The Umayyad Mosque in Amman." Although the remains of the mosque have disappeared, Dr. Northedge was able to compile historical facts on the building based on evidence accumulated by a survey conducted in 1881 by the Palestine Exploration Fund and by H.C. Butler of the Princeton archaeological expedition to Syria, who visited Amman in 1904.

The researchers' descriptions, along with drawings, an inscription and a number of photographs from the period 1867 to 1922, have, subsequently, shed some light on the Umayyad period, as well.

The mosque, which was located where the Al Hussein Mosque has been built, was the largest Umayyad mosque known in Jordan. Although the mosque was reconstructed several times, there are some characteristics present in the evidence which point to the Umayyad period.

As the mosque stood in 1881, it was a rectangular building entered by three gates in the north wall. The two flanking entrances had stilted semi-circular arches; the western one had a lintel and flat segmental arch. "The combination of round, arched windows and doors with lintel and round relieving arches is found in Umayyad religious architecture,"

said Dr. Northedge.

The mosque's well-laid ashlar limestone masonry is also typically Umayyad, he said, adding that these features suggest the Early Umayyad period rather than the later period.

Dr. Northedge notes that a city's mosque can be an indicator of population changes. "Mosques were often rebuilt to accommodate larger congregations," he said. Therefore, Amman — the seat of the governor of the Balqa and the main centre of Jordan during the Umayyad period — would obviously have the largest Umayyad mosque. After the end of the Umayyad period, the mosque provides evidence of a population decline, as only a smaller building was required when the mosque was rebuilt.

The purpose of another working paper on "Evidence of the Umayyad Period from the Aqaba Excavations" was to investigate an aspect of Islamic history, specifically the role of Aqaba in the commercial network of the Indian Ocean and the interrelation of this port with the urban centres of Egypt, Palestine and Jordan in the Islamic period, particularly during the Umayyad period, said Donald Whitcome from the United States.

For the last 50 years, little attention has been paid to the ruins in the heart of Aqaba. In the spring of 1986, the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago began salvage excavations. Dr. Whitcome said. Two major excavations have revealed a num-

ber of architectural features of the city.

According to Dr. Whitcome one of the most important results of this excavation, which was completed in Spring 1987, was the evidence for the foundation of the Islamic city of Aqaba. Umayyad levels were usually encountered between 3 and 4.5 metres beneath the surface of the earth and beneath successive Abbasid and Fatimid layers. Over 80 metres of the city wall, with four towers and the northwest city gate, were uncovered.

The artefacts recovered from the excavations show a continuous occupation from the 7th century to the early 12th century, from the Umayyad through the Fatimid periods. During this occupation, and particularly in the Abbasid period, ceramics indicate participation in an extensive trade network connecting Egypt and Syria with Iraq and China.

Dr. Whitcome postulates that unlike Roman building, the Aqaba the Umayyad's built was smaller in response to a new set of concepts of what a town should be. The Islamic town of Aqaba is a combination of the experience of the Late Byzantine city and the new Muslim attitudes towards urbanism, he said.

Another colleague from the U.S., Michael L. Bates, delivered a paper on "Coinage of Umayyad Syria." The Coinage of Umayyad Syria occurred during the era of the invention of Islamic coinage. Therefore, it can be used as a

contemporary source for historical details on the province and the caliphate, said Dr. Bates, adding that the history of coins themselves must first be understood.

In his study, Dr. Bates divided the coinage of Umayyad Syria into three phases, each including gold, silver, and copper coins. The first phase, from 72 to 74 Hijri, was described as the "imperial images" period, because the coins have depictions of emperors and religious images adapted or copied from the coinage of the preceding Byzantine and Sassanian empires.

Phase two, from 74 to 77 Hijri, is that of Arab images, when Arab Muslim images were substituted for foreign ones. The principal Arab image used in Syria at this time was the caliph himself standing, girt with his sword. On these two phases, Dr. Bates said that there was, at each mint, only one main variety of the imperial image: the standing emperor at Damascus, three standing figures at Tabariyya, an imperial bust at Homs and Tarsus, and two standing figures at Ba'albek. There were one or two other varieties at the larger mints, but they are proportionately few in number and probably reflect a period of initial improvisation, he continued.

The third phase, from 77 to 132 Hijri (end of the Umayyad Caliphate), is that of the Islamic inscriptional coinage, where only religious inscriptions in Arabic were used.

The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan announces with deep regret the sudden death in Amman of DR. ROMANO LANTINI HEAD OF THE DELEGATION

On Monday, 26 October 1987

A memorial service will be held at the Chapel of the Italian Hospital on Wednesday, 28 October 1987, at 1600hrs. A register of condolences will be open at the Delegation from Tuesday, 27 October to Thursday, 29 October, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Romano Lantini was born in Rome, Italy in 1933. After graduating in architecture he specialised in industrial consultancy for projects in developing countries. Joining the Commission of the European Communities in 1973, he was appointed Delegate to the Central African Republic.

In 1976, Dr. Lantini returned to Commission headquarters in Brussels as Head of Division for West Africa Affairs, serving for three years during the period of the first Lome Convention, which concerned development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific countries; for a further period he was concerned with the application and implementation of the second Lome Convention, in the social infrastructure and urbanisation sectors.

Appointed Delegate to the Commission of the European Communities in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1984, Dr. Lantini applied himself to promoting cooperation between the Communities and the Kingdom. At his untimely death, he was in the process of elaborating, with the Jordanian authorities, new aspects of cooperation for the next five-year period.

In his social and personal relationships, Dr. Lantini was well-known for his warmth and intelligence. Dr. Lantini was married and is survived by his wife, Juanita, two sons and a daughter.

رحمته الله

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

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Second to None

THE PASSAGE in the U.S. Senate of a resolution condemning a United Nations resolution which equates Zionism with racism is hardly surprising. The Senate's condemnation of the U.N. resolution, which exposed the true face of Zionism, is only another manifestation of the power and influence that the Zionist lobby wields over the American lawmakers, who make it a point to dance to Zionist tunes before and after running for office.

It is of no consequence to us how the American Congress bends backwards to please Israel, especially noting that the Senate's vote coincided with the planned visit to Washington by the Israeli president, Chaim Herzog. None of the countries that worked to get the U.N. document endorsed by the world community in 1975 now stands in need of a gesture by the American Senate to change their convictions based on reality and bitter experience. On the contrary, a small reminder pointing the nose of American senators to Israeli racial practices should be more than enough of a response, not to speak of the gross racial oppression and segregation that the Jewish state practices against its own Arab citizens, who constitute about 20 per cent of its population.

Notwithstanding the hotlowness of the U.S. Senate's vote as far as the central theme — whether Zionism is racism or not — is concerned, the world community should now be aware of the next item on the agenda of the sponsors of the condemnation of the U.N. resolution: to influence, coerce, blackmail or pressure the General Assembly into overturning the document. That is the ultimate gift that Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who is spearheading the campaign, appears to have in mind for Herzog when the Israeli president arrives in Washington on Nov. 10. Moynihan, who served as U.S. ambassador to the U.N. with Herzog as Israel's delegate to the world body when the resolution was adopted, seems to have undertaken a personal crusade to avenge his defeat 12 years ago.

We do not yet know how Moynihan and company would go about nudging the Reagan administration into unleashing the campaign in the General Assembly in time before Herzog's visit, but we do know that the U.S. stands little chance of success against the overwhelming majority in the world community of nations against any move to placate Israel — the one U.N. member which has repeatedly sought to prove that its defiance to international will and consensus is second to none.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Shultz succeeds

THE recent tour of the Middle East and the Soviet Union by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has been described by observers as ending in failure. But we say that Shultz achieved success in the Middle East in that he helped to maintain the obstacles which still obstruct the peace process, and has blocked the convening of an international conference to achieve peace in our region. Shultz has endorsed Israel's official stand which rejects the idea of the conference and which calls for direct negotiations between Israel and each of the Arab states. Israel wants to obstruct the implementation of Security Council resolution on this particular issue. On the other hand, Shultz has failed in convincing the Arab countries to change their positions and introduce a change in the framework of the international conference itself, and to justify this result, he accused Moscow of encouraging the Arabs to stick to their stand. In the views of Washington and Israel Shultz's mission was successful because he succeeded in obstructing the peace process and in freezing it. But the U.S. failure to give momentum to the peace process in our region and Israel's continued intransigence and its rejection of the idea of an international conference, and also Shultz's failure in his talks with Soviet leaders on world issues including the Middle East should be regarded as a dangerous thing and does not augur well for stability and peace in our region.

Al Dustour: Algeria campaigns for summit success

A visit to Jordan made by Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Al Ibrahim and his meetings with King Hussein and Jordanian officials was intended to pave the way for a successful Arab summit in Amman next month. Algeria which assumes an important position within the Arab community and which has wide influence throughout the Arab World, is bound to play a leading role not only in the preparations for the summit but also at the summit meeting itself. The Algerian officials are attaching hope to this summit and we hope that they will be able to bring about harmony among Arab leaders and fuse their joint action against the common enemies of the Arab World. Mr. Ibrahim's visit to Jordan comes amidst escalating developments in the Gulf region, and as the Arab leaders make ready for their meeting in Amman where they will try to chart a pan-Arab strategy for the future. We look to Algeria's contribution to the preparations for a successful summit with hope and consider it as complementary to Jordan's efforts to rally the Arabs and pool their resources to achieve solidarity. The serious events in the Arab region and the dangerous developments the Gulf is facing at the moment should help pave the way for a serious meeting in Amman next month and a fruitful gathering by Arab heads of state, determined to serve their own interests and to safeguard the rights of the Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Algeria supports Jordan's efforts

ALGERIA on Sunday extended support for Jordan's efforts in rallying the Arabs and convening an Arab summit in Amman next month. Algeria's Foreign Minister Ahmad Al Ibrahim paid tribute to King Hussein and the efforts of the Jordanian government and people for supporting Algeria in its struggle for independence and also for the current efforts to unite Arab ranks. Dr. Ibrahim's visit to Jordan and his meetings with the King and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri reflect an appreciation by Algeria for this country's endeavours and complements Jordan's task in its preparations for a successful summit meeting next month. Dr. Ibrahim was careful to say that the coming summit will be dedicated to discussions on the Gulf issue as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict and other issues plaguing the Arab Nation. Dr. Ibrahim's visit to Amman on Sunday will no doubt give a boosting to Jordan's efforts in healing the rifts within the Arab ranks and creating an opportune climate for constructive results.

The faction within Iran's leadership

By Scheherazade Daneshkhu

WHEN the Irangate affair surfaced in November 1986, President Reagan insisted that his policy of selling arms to Iran had been aimed at strengthening the moderate faction within the Iranian government. As such, he argued, it had been both legitimate and logical. By contrast, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger commented at the time that he had no idea why some U.S. officials believed that moderate factions within whom the U.S. could deal existed within Iran. For many U.S. officials, "moderates" in the Third World are distinguished by little more than a willingness to accommodate the U.S., or a readiness to exercise their influence in its interests. It is not surprising that since Irangate broke, much has been said about moderates and radicals yet little revealed about the nature of the factionalism which exists within Iran. The policy differences do not necessarily fall conveniently about a central cleavage, with the moderates lining up on one side and the radicals along the other. An Iranian policy-maker can be a moderate on one issue and a radical on another.

Nevertheless, over the past two or three years a discernible group has emerged in Iran which is less radical overall in the main policy areas. Iranians themselves pose the distinction in terms of radicals in the government (*undro*) and "the others". It is these others who have been gaining the upper hand politically, though in recent months they have suffered serious setbacks and their influence is waning. The importance of this less hard-line faction lies in the relationship it has managed to establish with large sections of the population. This has taken the form of an implicit understanding regarding the very existence of the Islamic Republic.

Should this faction come to power it would normalise relations with the rest of the world and accommodate some of the wishes of the *bazaaris* and the middle class, by encouraging trade and relaxing state interference on matters such as dress and even drink and gambling. In the past few years, privacy has been accorded greater respect than before, with many un-Islamic activities being tolerated, so long as they are confined to the home. In return, those sections of society which have resisted the existence of the Islamic Republic would finally accept it as Iran's political system and agree to work within its framework. By so doing, they would, once and for all, agree to turn their backs on the past and on the impossible dream of a saviour in the form of a liberal or monarchist government.

The difference in outlook between the "radicals" and the "moderates" (for want of a better terminology), can clearly be seen within four major policy areas, those of the economy, domestic politics, foreign policy and the war with Iraq. The clearest policy differences have been in the economy, with the radicals demanding nationalisation of foreign trade and industry, and strict government control of the private sector. Initially, they were fairly successful in getting their way on foreign trade, and managed to increase the role of government controlled co-operatives by putting them in charge of the allocation of raw materials to those factories which survived the post-revolution nationalisation programme. The radicals have also been the main force behind the programme of food rationing which began at the start of the Gulf war. The moderates, while being no *laissez-faire* capitalists, are in favour of encouraging the private sector and providing loans to private companies. The "moderate" best known to the West, Hajatollah Rafsanjani, is in fact a quasi-radical on economic policy.

Another important debate revolves around the question of land ownership where, on rural land at least, a compromise has been reached. Pastoral land

now belongs to the government and is let out to cattle breeders. The slogan for farm land is that it belongs to those who cultivate it. Effectively, this has signalled the final demise of a "feudal" land-owning class. Instead, agricultural ownership is either in the form of small peasant holdings or large modernised farms.

An acceptable policy on urban land has yet to be worked out. As there is no stock market in Iran, urban property has long been the main source of wealth creation and investment for the rich. In the past two years, the radicals have been trying hard to facilitate the purchase of inner city land by the government at well below market rates. Last year, the *Majlis* passed a bill on this issue, proposed by the prime minister, Mr. Mousavi, who sides with the radicals on most issues. It was vetoed by the Council of Guardians, the representatives of the grand ayatollahs whose job it is to ensure that new laws are consistent with the constitution and Islamic law. The bill was reintroduced, in the *Majlis*, but failed to ensure the two-thirds majority needed to overrule the Council of Guardians. An animated debate took place, with Rafsanjani even calling on Ayatollah Khomeini to abolish the Council of Guardians.

In domestic politics, the difference between the two sides has been much less accentuated. Neither will tolerate groups wanting to work outside the framework of the Islamic Republic, so both adopt a hard attitude towards monarchist or liberal opposition groups, and an even harsher stand against the armed left. But the radicals want to maintain the idea of permanent revolution and the army of 20 million while the moderates are in favour of normalising the domestic political situation and marking out a clearer division between private and public affairs.

The moderates have been in the stronger position since 1985. At that time the radical Ayatollah

Taheri was effectively removed as a political force. Last year, Mehdi Hashemi, the leader of the World Organisation of Islamic Liberation Movements and brother of Ayatollah Montazeri's son-in-law, was imprisoned. He was executed on 28 September. This was a severe blow to the radicals. However, the balance of power has been changing in the past few months. The Islamic Republican party was abolished in June; it had been useful to the moderates as a means of furthering their influence. And, an independent organisation of moderate clerical leaders, the *Jam'ie Rouhaniat-e Moharef* was forced to disband. In addition, the commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Mr. Rezaei, himself a moderate, was detained for 24 hours in connection with peace demonstrations held in Tehran last April. This extraordinary detention reflects the growing influence of the radicals led this time by the Minister for the Revolutionary Guards, Mr. Rafiq-Doost.

The most sensitive issue is the war with Iraq. Publicly almost all the leaders support the war effort and scorn at the idea of holding peace talks. Yet serious differences exist between the radical and other factions as to the conditions under which an end to the war would be possible. The moderates realise that the majority of the population is war-weary and would like to see a settlement. If they can pull one off, it would certainly be in their interests; this would form part of the understanding between themselves and the public. But the timing and conditions for such a settlement are crucial. Neither the moderates nor the radicals can contemplate negotiating with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, but the former may be prepared to talk to a Ba'athist government without the president.

For the radicals, the war has the advantage of increasing the sense of permanent chaos within the country and heightening ideological commitment to the

foreign minister of his duty to respond. This action in defence of the radicals thwarted the attempt to reveal their connection with the U.S. While the U.S. claimed to be opening a door to moderate elements in the government through its policy of arms sales, it was inadvertently reinforcing the position of the more radical forces. In any case, talks aimed at the release of U.S. hostages in the Lebanon would have had to be held with the radicals since it is they, and not the moderates, who are in charge of such operations.

The recent and increasing influence of the radical position can also be seen in the successful sabotage of improved Iranian-European relations. There is a good deal of evidence to suggest that the beating up and arrest of a British diplomat in Tehran was undertaken without the prior knowledge of the Iranian foreign ministry. It indicates the growing power of the radicals in the security forces. A similar situation prevails at the Iranian embassy in Paris where Mr. Gordini, officially an interpreter, even though his French leaves much to be desired, refuses to be questioned in connection with the spate of bombings earlier in the year in the French capital.

In the attempt to gain the initiative from the moderates, the radicals have found a strange ally in the U.S. Troubled by the Iran-contra scandal, the Reagan administration is trying to win support at home by talking tough to the Iranians and building up its naval forces in the Gulf. The unintended effect of this is the radicalisation of the political atmosphere in Iran. Today, even moderates like Rafsanjani have no option but to appear as radical in order to win domestic support. After two years of gaining ground, the moderates are fast losing the struggle, while the hardline forces consolidate their position within the government. The hawks in America and the radicals in Iran are dancing a deadly tango — Middle East International, London.

Ceausescu's 'playboy' son groomed for bigger things

VIENNA — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, whose family already has a strong grip on the reins of power in his country, has moved his son Nica from the ministry for youth problems in preparation for bigger things according to reports circulating in Bucharest.

The reports said Nica Ceausescu, who was also moved from the leadership of the Communist Youth Organisation, had been made governor of one of the country's 40 provinces, but that this was only a temporary move. On Oct. 13, an official statement said Nica Ceausescu had been "given tasks at party and state level", but gave no details.

The 37-year-old son of the Romanian president, who is aged 69, has so far made a meteoric rise within the ranks of the country's Communist Party. He joined the central committee at the age of 32, was appointed youth minister a year later and became a candidate member of the politburo at 34. Bucharest analysts said Nica Ceausescu had the reputation of being something of a "playboy" and was known for his escapades. But among the three Ceausescu children — two sons and a daughter — Nica is considered to have the most promising political future.

The analysts said that if his appointment as provincial governor was confirmed it would only be provisional, while he familiarised himself with the power structure before moving on to bigger things. They also highlighted that he could not be expected to stay head of the Communist Youth Organisation, which under official regulations cannot be joined by anyone aged over 30.

The Ceausescu family is well represented in the upper levels of the Romanian hierarchy, but till now the president's wife, Elena, aged 68, has had the most prominent public profile. Mrs. Ceausescu, who is first deputy prime minister and head of several state bodies, is considered the effective Number Two in the Romanian leadership.

The situation, unique in the Eastern Bloc, has drawn the veiled criticism of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who during a visit to Bucharest in May stressed the need to fight nepotism.

Nica Ceausescu's job change comes just weeks after the president ordered a series of reshuffles in the governments, which analysts said strengthened other members of the Ceausescu clan. Stefan Andrei, a former foreign

NATO allies little concerned by lack of summit date

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

BRUSSELS — Washington's NATO allies seem little concerned by the failure of U.S.-Soviet talks in Moscow last week to fix a date for a new superpower summit and are confident that the arms control process is still on track.

"From a NATO point of view, we don't give a damn whether there's a summit or not," one alliance source said privately.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz got a round of applause from foreign ministers and top officials from his 15 fellow NATO states when he reported at alliance headquarters in Brussels on his talks with the Kremlin leaders.

West European officials said later they were encouraged that both Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had said a treaty banning U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles could be sewn up within a few weeks.

In Moscow, however, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said he would not go to a long-planned summit in the United States unless the two sides could also agree

outlines of an accord on strategic and space weapons.

Both issues are still blocked by disputes over the U.S. "Star Wars" programme. Shevardnadze said an intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty might have to be signed at a lower level — and Shultz said that, if the worst came to the worst, Washington might accept this.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the failure to agree on a summit date was disappointing.

But, asked if an INF accord without a summit would be a step forward, he said: "Of course. If we achieve an objective on which NATO has been agreed for the last six years, I'm not going to cry in my beer."

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said: "There's no question of pessimism, especially as they're talking about a possible further summit in Moscow next spring."

U.S. officials appeared to accept the West Europeans' position. "I don't think they care as much about a summit as we do," one said. "They care about a good agreement."

The Europeans have vital in-

terests at stake in the INF treaty, which would scrap more than 1,000 U.S. and Soviet missiles of ranges between 500 and 5,000 kilometres, most of them based in Europe.

Despite misgivings by some NATO officials that the deal could weaken Western defences and loosen ties with Washington, West European governments have lined up behind the United States and pointed to the benefits for East-West relations.

If the treaty goes ahead, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands will be rid of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles which began to be deployed in 1983.

U.S. officials have said they want to go on with the still uncompleted deployment programme not just until the INF treaty is signed but until it is ratified by Congress.

But Shultz told a Brussels news conference on Saturday that some countries might want to "take a position" after signature — an apparent acknowledgement that Belgium and The Netherlands might want to stop deployment there and then.

NATO officials stressed the need for a firm alliance position

and the need to prevent any attempt by Moscow to play the Europeans off against President Reagan.

"I think a good stiffening dose of cruise missile deployment in The Netherlands over the weekend would not come amiss," one said. The Netherlands is not due to start deploying until next year.

NATO ministers were also alive to suggestions that Gorbachev might want to exploit European reservations over Star Wars. They replied guardedly when asked if they thought the programme was worth jeopardising the INF treaty.

Some European officials feel the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative, for a partly space-based shield against nuclear missiles, will not work. But ministers said they supported the American right to find out if it was feasible.

NATO officials could not explain why the Soviet Union, after earlier tying a new superpower summit to an INF deal, was now calling for further agreements as a precondition.

"I suppose this is endgame stuff," one said. "They must think Reagan's going to buckle."

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After France, exhibition introduces Jordan-Palestine culture to W. Germans

By Ara Voskian

The writer, a staff member of the Jordan Times, recently returned from Cologne, West Germany, after attending the opening of the exhibition, *The King's Highway — 9000 years of art and culture in Jordan and Palestine*.

THE MOST comprehensive display of Jordanian and Palestinian cultural history is currently being exhibited at the Rautenstrauch Joest Museum of Ethnology and Anthropology in Cologne, West Germany.

The twin exhibition entitled "The King's Highway — 9000 years of art and culture in Jordan and Palestine" and "Splendor and Secret — Costumes and Jewellery from Jordan and Palestine" was officially inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Noor on Oct. 2, 1987.

The exhibition brings together 400 of the most beautiful antiquities excavated in Jordan and Palestine with 172 colourfully embroidered Jordanian and Palestinian dresses from the collection of Mrs. Widad Kaawar and photographs of the historic sites by the Jordanian architect Ammar Khammash.

The King's Highway exhibition includes all the objects that were in display at the Luxembourg Museum in Paris until January this year. Some of these objects were recently unearthed during excavations.

Made of stone, clay, ivory, bronze, iron, glass and gold, the objects provide new insight into the eventful history of the area from the Palaeolithic era through the various periods of the Bronze and Iron Ages, the Hellenistic-Roman period, the Byzantine period to the early centuries of the Islamic era.

One of the prize exhibits is a delicate Iron Age case of ivory found in Pella only three years ago. It was a gift from Pharaoh Amenemhet IV to a Canaanite prince.

The extremely fine pottery of the Nabataeans is on display along with small clay statues. Tools from a carpenter's shop at Gerasa (Jerash) and an oil mill from the Roman period give unusual insights into the working world of Roman artisans.

Among the most colourful objects are several Byzantine mosaics of the early Christian era with their vivid and realistic scenes. The incense burner in the exhibition reminds us that the King's Highway was part of the old "incense road."

The ethnological exhibition "Splendor and Secret" consists of folk costumes and jewellery from Jordan and Palestine, collected over 20 years by Mrs. Kaawar, is by far the largest and



A 6,000 B.C. statue, found at Ain Ghazal dig near Amman, is one of the items on display at the Cologne exhibition (File photo)

the most complete collection in existence and is being shown for the first time with the archaeological exhibition.

172 dresses and 200 accessories — scarfs, shawls, belts, bonnets, etc. — are on display from Mrs. Kaawar's collection of more than 1,000 objects. The exhibits also include valuable Maria Theresa Thalers and numerous pieces of jewellery.

The ethnological exhibition includes scenes depicting different aspects of life in the region. According to Mrs. Kaawar the visitors showed special interest for the village kitchen scene that goes back to the first half of this century.

This scene, the items of which was brought from the Yarmouk University Museum in Irbid, shows all the details of a kitchen in a very realistic way with the shelves, food store, flour, even the "Jamid" (dried yogurt). A woman sitting in front of the kitchen, baking bread, is a scene very familiar in some areas of Jordan even at the present day.

Beside the village kitchen is a textile shop from Irbid. It shows how, even at the present day, women go to buy clothes, headscarves, etc., wearing their folk costumes. A present day photograph, in the background, shows women shopping in Irbid very similar to the displayed scene.

The next window is a scene around the beginning of this century showing a room where the bride prepares her trousseau.

museum directors the possibility of an exhibition.

When the West German organisers saw the King's Highway exhibition in Paris they decided on the idea of a twin exhibition in Cologne.

The exhibition cost about JD 100,000, paid by the municipality of Cologne and the Federal Government. Additional expenses were paid by Jordan's Tourism Authority and Royal Jordanian which included travel expenses and promotion of tourism in Jordan.

Mrs. Kaawar, Ms. Muna Ghazal, from the Tourism Authority and the deputy director of the Department of Antiquities, Prof. Fawzi Zayadine, who were present during the first week after the official opening, expressed enormous pleasure over the large number of visitors who came to see the twin exhibition.

Despite having shorter time to prepare and less space for the archaeological exhibition than the one in Paris, Prof. Zayadine was very pleased with the display.

"It is very beautifully displayed," Prof. Zayadine said, "it is very successful. The pictures and the costumes give actual dimension to this exhibition," he added.

"The King's Highway is a symbol of Jordan's cultural situation, as a medium between the different civilisations," Dr. Zayadine said. "The exhibition shows the ancient life in Jordan and Palestine as well as the modern one."

Commenting on the exhibition, West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Barrels, who played a big role in realising the idea of the exhibition, expressed "great satisfaction that everything has materialised so successfully."

"It gives me a tremendous pleasure to look at this exhibition," Mr. Barrels said. "It is so beautiful, delightfully beautiful."

The West German organisers too voiced great delight. One of them recalled a meeting held between Jordanian and West German organisers, which was also attended by Queen Noor. Commenting on the coordination between organisers on both sides at the end of the meeting, Her Majesty said: "I think the chemistry is good."

After the great response shown by the people of West Germany, who are visiting the exhibition in large numbers, the beautiful display of all the items exhibited in the museum one recognises the enormous efforts and the perfect chemistry by the organising teams which has made this exhibition a great success.

At the end of March, 1988 the exhibition will go on to Vienna and Munich.

UNRWA needs better financial base

UNRWA Press Release

A BROADER and more dependable financial base is needed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), although donor generosity and staff austerity measures have improved the short-term position, according to the agency's Commissioner-General.

UNRWA runs schools, clinics and relief services for about 2.2 million registered Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Created by U.N. General Assembly, it has been operating since 1950.

Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli noted in his annual report to the General Assembly in New York, published Oct. 15, that there were encouraging prospects of receiving the \$200.3 million budgeted for 1987, except for needed construction work, which was still largely unfunded.

First-hand knowledge by donors, mainly governments, of UNRWA operations had been improved and their response to appeals was greatly appreciated, Mr. Giacomelli went on, but there were no grounds for agency complacency. Small but regular increases in donations would help cope with the natural annual in-

crease in the population served and, in this respect, the Arab League's call for greater levels of contribution by its member states was encouraging.

Problems in Lebanon, occupied territories

In Lebanon, seven staff members had been killed during the year; scores had been wounded and hundreds kidnapped. At the peak of the camps war UNRWA was dealing with nearly 50,000 displaced refugees. Most of the buildings in the Beirut camps of Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila had been destroyed by systematic shelling, the Commissioner-General reported, and a major repair programme was urgently needed to provide even minimal shelter before the onset of winter rains. Access to camps in the Beirut and Tyre areas remained a problem, and refugees in Saida had faced difficulties as a result of Israeli air-raids. In the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, economic conditions had continued to deteriorate; refugee unrest and the responses of the occupying authorities had caused disruption of UNRWA's education services, although good examination results remained an encouraging factor.

A grossly unfair and distorted

view of UNRWA still existed in some quarters, Mr. Giacomelli noted, and this gave an impression that the agency doled out food to refugees who sat idly in camps. In fact, only five per cent of the refugee population now received direct relief assistance; the great bulk of UNRWA's resources were devoted to education and training as well as providing effective medical and welfare services for a refugee population that was largely industrious and self-supporting.

During the year under review, UNRWA had provided education for some 349,000 Palestine refugee children in its 635 schools. Those in Jordan and Syria had been able to operate normally. In the occupied territories, disruptions had been overcome by means of additional teaching periods. Even in troubled Lebanon, the Commissioner-General added, 65 of the 82 agency schools were operational by last June. In all areas, apart from understandable enough from Lebanon, UNRWA students had performed as well as or better than those from government schools in their state examinations.

The health care programme, primarily community health-oriented, continued to provide a combination of curative and pre-

ventive care, with environmental health services in the camps and nutritional and supplementary feeding for vulnerable population groups. The health budget funded a network of health centres, maternal and child clinics, specialist and dental facilities, laboratories, rehabilitation and maternity centres. In four of the five agency fields, the refugee population had already bettered the World Health Organisation target for developing countries of fewer than 50 deaths per thousand live births.

UNRWA relief services included the special hardship programme which during the year helped nearly 118,000 refugees eligible for food, blankets, some cash assistance, grants for self-support projects, aid to repair or construct shelters and preferential access to vocational and teacher-training. This was in addition to a general welfare programme comprising case-work, women's activities, adult training courses, education and training for the disabled, the promotion of income-generating projects, emergency assistance and pre-school facilities. In 1986, Mr. Giacomelli pointed out, more than 4,500 young Palestine refugees took part in sporting and cultural activities provided by the agency in 42 centres.

Financial newspaper battle looms in Canada

Canada is about to witness a major battle for advertising dollars as the veteran weekly *Financial Post* goes daily to challenge the dominance of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* in the business market, reports David Owen.

TORONTO — The long-expected announcement that the *Financial Post*, Maclean Hunter's 80-year-old Canadian business weekly, is to launch a daily edition has set the stage for the biggest battle for advertising dollars in Toronto and other domestic financial centres since the bottom fell out of the market in 1982.

Under the terms of the deal, announced recently, Toronto Sun Publishing — a 57.3 per cent owned subsidiary of Maclean Hunter — has agreed to acquire the *Financial Post* division for \$346 million (U.S.\$35.2 million) in Toronto Sun shares. TSP publishes daily tabloid newspapers in Toronto, Calgary and Edmonton. It received high praise for its handling of the launch of its flagship, the *Toronto Sun*, into what many considered to be a saturated market in November 1987.

The backdrop of the impending battle could hardly be more different from the straitened circumstances of 1982. Advertising sales in Canada are booming. The 144-year-old *Globe & Mail* — among the jewels of the Thomson empire — is enjoying an "incredible" year and the *Financial Post* itself is benefiting from higher advertising lineages and revenues, despite declining market share.

Nevertheless, Toronto is not exactly a neglected market in terms of daily newspapers. Unlike many other big cities where competition has become fairly limited, particularly since the closure of the *Ottawa Journal* and *Winnipeg Tribune* in 1980, Toronto is served by three locally-based general interest dailies: the *Globe & Mail* (billed these days as "Canada's national newspaper"), the *Sun* and the *Toronto Star*.

Mr. Neville Nankivell, the *Financial Post's* publisher, stresses that the new daily product will be a national paper, although Toronto is where "the full thrust

on distribution," including a possible home and office delivery service, will be felt. "We're going to be the Wall Street Journal of Canada in tabloid," Mr. Douglas Creighton, TSP's president, recently proclaimed.

Plans are for about half of the editorial content of the minimum 48-page daily to consist of stock market tables and other financial information. The cover price will be 25 or 30 cents. The product, which will be Canada's first daily newspaper devoted entirely to business, is expected to hit the streets early next year. According to Mr. Creighton, initial circulation will be approximately 60,000.

The projected cost of the launch is being kept, for the moment, under wraps. However, an earlier Maclean Hunter plan to produce a daily *Financial Post* on its own is believed to have budgeted for an estimated cost of \$320 million to \$330 million. The original weekly paper will continue to be published.

"It will be the same kind of relationship that the (British) Sunday Telegraph has with the Daily Telegraph," says Mr. Nankivell in what some might interpret as a Freudian slip. Mr. Conrad Black, the Canadian proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, is rumoured to have been highly supportive of the new venture and is seen in some circles as a possible future partner.

The *Financial Post* and TSP have had links since 1976, when TSP began printing the weekly. Maclean Hunter bought into the *Sun* in 1982. TSP recently sold the struggling *Houston Post* at a profit of \$45 million, a deal which, observers feel, may have influenced the timing of this month's developments.

In the absence of a specialised business daily in Canada, the *Globe & Mail* has been cashing in famously through its expansive Report on Business (ROB) sec-

tion, described by Mr. Michael Soliman, director of marketing and corporate development, as "the major driving force" of the newspaper.

By dint of its broad scope, the lack of competition and its copious resort to authoritative news agency material, the ROB has won a broad following and a 58 per cent share of the overall business advertising market, according to Mr. Soliman. The section now accounts for 28 per cent of the *Globe & Mail's* total advertising revenues.

Local opinion seems to be that the ROB's largely unfocused and sometimes lacklustre approach is vulnerable to a strong competitor with deep pockets. But the competitive threat could hardly have come at a better time from the

Globe & Mail's point of view.

"We are having the best year in the history of the *Globe & Mail*," says Mr. Soliman. Advertising lineage is up some 12 per cent from a year ago and September circulation reached 341,000, an increase of some 20,000 copies over the 1986 average. With an international stable of 70 newspapers and 106 magazines, the Thomson organisation appears well positioned to withstand a challenge.

Yet the strength of the advertising market will also stand the new *Financial Post* in good stead. "It's a bigger pie," says Mr. Nankivell. "That's why we are launching. We think we are going into a niche that is not truly filled at the moment." — *Financial Times* feature.

Suicidal Japanese flock to 'forest-of-no-return'

By Seigo Sakamoto

Reuter

TOKYO — Dozens of people every year travel to a primeval forest near Japan's Mount Fuji with one aim in mind — to lose themselves among the trees and die alone.

The thick forest draws would-be suicides from all over Japan and each year, police conduct a grim search for the bodies of those who succeed.

In the latest sweep of the Aokigahara forest earlier this month, police and firemen found seven bodies, four men and three women, and that was after searching only the areas close to paths criss-crossing the impenetrable sea of trees.

Every year, around 40 bodies are found. How many others are still lying undiscovered in the depths of the woods between Mount Fuji and Lake Kawaguchi is anyone's guess.

"People usually leave nothing to identify themselves," local deputy police chief Nagayasu Natori said in a telephone interview. "Most of them even erase or

tear off anything which includes their name before they come to commit suicide."

Once deep in the 2,500 hectare forest, there are no visible landmarks to help walkers find their way, and even a compass cannot be relied upon because it would be disturbed by magnetic lava in the area, he said.

Some of the bodies may belong to hikers who lose their way in the treacherous forest. "The forest is so thickly wooded that once you wander off paths deep into the forest, it would be difficult to return to safety," Natori added.

Police patrol the area regularly and detain people who have come to die before they can wander off in search of oblivion.

Last year there were about 70 suicides every day in Japan, which has one of the world's highest suicide rates. Reasons cited by police include illness, alcoholism and financial problems.

The "forest-of-no-return" became well-known in the early 1960s after the publication of a novel depicting the area as an ideal site for committing suicide secretly.

Beirutis forage amid the rubbish

By Julie Flint

BEIRUT — A small leftwing party, the Union of Leagues and Committees, recently wrote to the Mayor of Beirut, asking that he get the city's rubbish collected in the interests of public health.

A few days later, the party leader received a telephone call from an irate west Beirut. "Don't you realise," he was told, "that hundreds of people live off that rubbish?"

The rubbish, and the people who live off it, are today a feature of almost every street in west Beirut, a constant reminder both of the perilous state of public services and the headlong impoverishment of the "Switzerland of the Middle East."

By day and by night, men, women and children sift through the stinking piles for plastic waterbottles that are now being recycled, for glass bottles that are being reused, for rags, cardboard and old newspapers.

The Lebanese economy, which survived even the Israeli invasion, appears for the moment beyond hope of salvation, its health inextricably tied to the health of the body politic. The government is one of the richest in the world, with 9.2 million ounces of gold that are today worth \$2.6 billion. But, for the first time, the Lebanese are poor — and getting poorer as the real value of their wages declines and the cost of living increases, climbing into the realms of hyperinflation.

Four years ago, the minimum monthly wage was the equivalent of \$200 — an important conversion in a country which imports 85 per cent of its requirements and where many items are now priced in U.S. dollars. At the end of last week, despite a 100 per cent increase early in the month, it was barely \$20.

Inflation this year is already running at more than 250 per cent

and unions predict that it will more than double by the year's end.

Anyone who has foreign currency enough to convert is still prosperous. And plenty do — 85 per cent of bank deposits are in foreign currencies.

But those who have only Lebanese pounds — especially those with limited income — are facing a catastrophe.

A driver who suffers from diabetes today needs five times his salary simply to buy the insulin he needs to stay alive.

A maid who needed chest X-rays, spent two-thirds of her monthly wage in one afternoon. Only the abuses built into the Lebanese system have enabled so many to keep going for so long. Few pay taxes. Anyone who wants electricity just books in. Telephone bills come in years late and, in a militia-controlled west Beirut, it was possible to pay a pittance and speak for hours to anywhere in the world.

The militias, concerned that this economic crisis may lose them public sympathy, are now trying to buy future support with present help — bus services, for example, school books, cut-price petrol, dispensaries, food hand-outs.

But even these dodges and compromises are no longer sufficient to keep life ticking over above the breadline. For the poor, food itself is becoming a problem and education rapidly out of reach; 2.2lb of meat costs almost one week's minimum salary; and, a year's education for a young child costs three months' salary.

The first reaction to the new poverty has been the birth of a new trade union militancy — a militancy which cuts across confessional lines, despite certain links to the Christian right, but which is limited by the very impotence of the government it seeks to influence.



Palestinian children shell beans on a pavement in the Shatila refugee camp earlier this year. Now, they are copied by West Beirutis who are sifting through rubbish for goods to recycle

A second reaction, in August, was the eruption of spontaneous protest demonstrations in west Beirut as crowds of Lebanese, many of them in their early teens, attacked money changers and smashed shops.

If the economic collapse continues, and no one is expecting an improvement before next year's presidential elections, many are predicting a social explosion as the purchasing power of the Lebanese pound, 75 per cent down in the first eight months of this year, shrinks still further.

The government has already abolished subsidies on petrol and, unless it mortgages some of its gold reserves, can reportedly afford to continue the remaining subsidies on fuel oil, gas oil and bread for only two to three months.

In the meantime, since the government refuses even to meet, black marketeering, currency speculation and sheer lunacy flourish. A few weeks ago word

spread that the nickel content of the Lebanese pound made the coin worth more than its face value.

All over the country, coins with a maximum nickel value of £12 were traded on street corners for ridiculous sums — the record reached was £950 in the northern city of Tripoli. In Sidon, two men were shot dead and seven wounded when pound fever turned violent.

The violence engendered by the economic crisis has been relatively limited so far. A local newspaper, *L'Orient-Le Jour*, last week expressed amazement that "a harassed, anguished people almost reduced to begging still retain the immense merit of not abandoning itself to looting, thieving and other illegal acts that usually accompany pennilessness."

This is now one of the main fears for the future — The Guardian.

Short and sexy dominates look for next summer

By Suzy Patterson

The Associated Press

PARIS — She's gorgeous, flirtatious and sexy. The new woman for next summer as seen by ready-to-wear designers showing this past week is wearing minis right up to swimsuit length, has plunging décolletés, feminine flounces and ruffles, funny bows and bustles.

But that is only part of the story. While cute tricks, leggy looks and clinging clothes abound, there is really much more in store, a big choice for the late 80s.

Women over 30 do not have to suit themselves up like vamps, porcelain dolls or tiny tots, because along with all the mini madness, one can spot trouser suits, blattering culottes, a few long skirts and rafts of dressy bermuda shorts.

To review the short scene, the headline may start at mid-knee, or wind up as a dressy, draped bathing suit as shown by Ungaro in his Esther Williams looks. Most designers showed high, nearing mid-thigh, although these skirts may not sell well except to those with gorgeous gams.

The skirt shapes range from the safe pencil-slim line — a favourite on Paris streets — to the peppiest flounced looks or puffs.

Some of the best snappiest in short dressing was in bermuda

"city" shorts, as shown at Balmain, Scherrer and elsewhere.

The shapely silhouette may be tailored for daytime, with some shoulder padding. But a new trend started by Christian Lacroix is taking hold: the "fichu" collar that gives shoulders an outright slope.

Another strong look was contributed by Claude Montana, whose sculptured beauties wore enormous stand-out funnel collars over beautifully cut shorts, minis and long pants.

For daytime, there were blazers galore, often striped collegiate-style as at Jean-Paul Gaultier. He won a fashion "oscar" for showing more wearable clothes than in the past.

Other jacket silhouettes included sharp fitted or full-backed boleros, spencers, blouses, depending on the skirts, which were sometimes circular or flounced at hemlines.

The themes that sparked shows included Saint Laurent's ruffled pierettes, sailors in stripes and reefers all over town. Holiday girls headed for safaris in dressy jungle gear.

The carica or creole girls in sarongs and flowers were more contemporary for a dance floor than the coy dressy looks of the 18th-century shepherdesses, panniers, flounces and all as shown at some houses.



Lacroix's black lace dress with striped satin skirt

Karl Lagerfeld used a lot of these flounced details in his own collection, but his show for Chanel with its bobby-soxed teen-age styles had the audience gasping. However, his long and sophisticated dressy calottes in true Chanel style won most critics back to the Chanel fold.

Coats for spring walked out as three-quarter styles or long jackets over the shorts or teeny skirts. But full trenchcoat styles made the scene as well — sometimes as small-waisted and full-skirted coat-dresses. In shiny, pin-dotted crepe, they would make women sing in the rain.

A six-year stroll around the world

Jordanian embarks on tough mission

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Walid Suleiman Amayreh, a 24-year-old Jordanian, began Monday to walk around the world over the coming six years in what he believes to be the first adventure of its kind ever undertaken by an Arab.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Amayreh said that he is taking this trip as a tribute to His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of the King's birthday. The birthday present is Mr. Amayreh's planned voyage which he envisions to be his duty as "a travelling ambassador of Jordan to the rest of the world."

Mr. Amayreh, a native of Salt, expects to start the first leg of his six-year walk around the world on Oct. 26 from Ramtha in the north through Irbid, Mafrqa, Zarqa, the capital, Balqa, Ma'da-

ba, Karak, Tafleeh and Maan, from where he will start his tour of the Arab World. Walking through Jordan and the Arab World will take him 2 years, he says.

The second leg of the walking trip will take him through Europe to North America, Asia, Australia and Africa, a trek he hopes to cover in four years.

The objectives of Mr. Amayreh are many, but he feels that he is full of "high spirits" and is "programmed" to undertake this type of trip. "I want to encourage the sport of walking in the age of high technology," he said.

Mr. Amayreh added that he hopes to write books about "this country" (Jordan) and touristic

guide books, covering Jordanian attractions.

Mr. Amayreh also feels that he is the "pigeon carrier of Jordanian peace to the world" and that he would "reflect" to the rest of the world the Arab traits of "generosity and hospitality" through his visits to the different countries of the world.

In reply to a question about the danger of undertaking such a long trip on his own, Mr. Amayreh said that this trip would be a "personal adventure which will show the human strength under pressure," especially in different climates.

When asked about his family's backing for this adventure, Mr. Amayreh said "it is my own responsibility, after all I am 24 years old."

Mr. Amayreh is currently working as an instructor on antiquities in Jordan at the Hotel Training College.

Isam Ru'oud and Nayef Da-jeh, both Jordanians said they will be accompanying Amayreh on his tour around the world after the end of his leg in Jordan.



Amayreh talks to journalists at a press conference on Sunday before beginning his 6-year trek around the world.

BOXING

Lockridge downs la Rosa

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Two-time junior lightweight world champion Rocky Lockridge stopped top-ranked contender Johnny de la Rosa in the 10th round of the first defence of his International Boxing Federation (IBF) crown Sunday.

Referee Al Munoz stopped the scheduled 15-round fight at 2:43 of the 10th round after Lockridge dropped de la Rosa with a right-left combination.

De la Rosa had staggered Lockridge earlier, putting the champion on his back in the third round with a left hook.

The 5-foot-5, 130-pound Lockridge, 28, caught the taller and younger de la Rosa with a right cross in Lockridge's corner, following with a left hook and another right hand that put him on the canvas.

"He (de la Rosa) was helpless when he hit him," Munoz said. "I

started counting up to eight. He was completely out of it."

Lockridge is 42-5 with 34 knockouts. Two judges had Lockridge ahead, 87-83 and 86-85, going into the 10th round, while the third had de la Rosa ahead 86-84.

In the fourth round, de la Rosa hammered at the body of the tiring and staggering Lockridge.

La Rosa under fire

But Lockridge recovered in the fifth, catching the 24-year-old de la Rosa with a right to the jaw in the eighth, staggering him on the ropes after the 5-9 (1.76-metre).

Lockridge dropped his left shoulder tauntingly and began dancing away.

In the ninth, Lockridge continued tying up his opponent in the corners, concentrating on the body.

'First blood'

Lockridge took the fight inside in the first two rounds, but de la Rosa drew first blood, with a left jab cutting Lockridge on the bridge of his nose in the second round.

De la Rosa suffered a cut over his left eyebrow in the seventh round.

Lockridge won the IBF title Aug. 9 when Australian Barry Michael could not answer the bell for the ninth round in Windsor, England.

De la Rosa came into the fight with a 32-2 record, including 26 knockouts.

He had been angling for a fight with Michaels earlier this year but the two camps could not reach agreement and Lockridge got his chance for the title instead.

Regular NFL players return to field

NEW YORK (R) — The National Football League (NFL) resumed play with regular teams on Sunday for the first time since the end of the players' strike.

The 24-day strike collapsed on Oct. 15, but striking players were turned away from last weekend's games by team owners for not returning before a scheduled deadline.

With the issues of the strike now transferred to the courts since the NFL players association

filed an anti-trust suit against the league's 28 teams, focus has shifted to the effect of the replacement games on the playoff standings.

Suggestions that additional wild-card berths be added to the playoffs to benefit teams which lost out during the three weekends of games between make-shift teams is rumored to be taken up at Tuesday's mid-season meeting of team owners. Ten teams are ordinarily in-

cluded in the super bowl playoffs — six divisional winners plus four wild-card teams.

During the replacement games, 14 teams lost ground, eight stayed even and six wound up with better records towards the Super Bowl Championship.

Perhaps hardest hit was the defending world champion New York Giants, who won their first game of the season on Sunday, beating the St. Louis Cardinals 30-7.

India wins group cricket match

AHMEDABAD, India (R) — Indian captain Kapil Dev was not a happy man despite his team's seven-wicket win over Zimbabwe in the World Cup Group A cricket match here on Monday.

It took India 42 overs to pass Zimbabwe's modest total of 191 for seven, and as a result their run rate per over dropped from 5.31 to 5.18. "We should have made it by 38 overs. I'm feeling bad," said Kapil Dev, who slammed three sixes — one of them the

winning hit — in an effort to boost the scoring rate.

The Indian captain, named man-of-the-match for his 41 not out and two wickets, said he sent out a message to Sunil Gavaskar, who made 50 in 35 overs, telling him to hurry up the scoring. In the end Gavaskar fell playing an imprudent swing but it seemed his captain was not particularly impressed.

Navjot Sidhu, India's number three, was also more restrained

than he has been in making 55, his fourth half-century in as many World Cup matches.

India's run rate is now below Australia's 5.20 and although they still lead the section, their position is vulnerable. The Australians have a match in hand and with games against New Zealand and Zimbabwe to come, will be looking to pip India on faster scoring and finish top of the group. If they did this, India would have to go to Lahore to face Pakistan in the semifinals.

Yugoslavia wrests sixth world junior soccer crown

SANTIAGO (R) — Yugoslavia won the sixth World Youth Football Championship on Sunday, when they defeated West Germany 5-4 on penalties in the final.

With the 65,000 crowd in Santiago's Estadio Nacional roaring him on, Boban calmly stepped up to convert the final penalty and secure the under-21 title for the Yugoslavs.

Ironically, it was the blond Witeczek, the tournament's top

marksman, who failed with his penalty attempt and opened the way for the Yugoslav triumph.

The final went to a penalty shoot-out after 30 minutes of extra time failed to break the deadlock which had left the two sides drawn 1-1 (half-time 0-0) after the first 90 minutes of play.

The match, which at times had the large crowd whistling with derision at both sides' cautious defensive play, finally came alight

in the final minutes of normal time.

Yugoslavia appeared to have clinched the title when Boban, their outstanding player, volleyed home a cross in the 84th minute.

But the West Germans, who had rarely threatened the Yugoslav goal, responded immediately when Epp was judged to have been brought down in the penalty area and Witeczek scored from the spot.

Twins ousts Cardinals to win World Series

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The party is on in Minnesota, home to the biggest home-bodies in baseball.

Champions of the World Series for the first time in their history, the Twins returned to the Metrodome field for the last time in 1987 to take a bow before their fans. There couldn't have been a more fitting tribute.

Home, after all, was where it all happened for the Twins.

"Go party" Gary Gaetti told what was left of a crowd of 55,376 as he and his teammates took their turn at the microphone. "And have a good time. You deserve it."

Even with the Metrodome half-

empty, the roar still was deafening.

Never had a team won a World Series by winning all its home games without winning on the road. How could it have been otherwise?

The Twins built the best home record of any team in baseball this season, 56-25, but had the worst road record of any team to ever win a pennant, 29-52.

After hitting seven homers in the first six games — all but one at home — Minnesota had none in its 4-2 victory over St. Louis in game 7 Sunday night. The Twins scored their go-ahead run with three walks and an infield hit by Greg Gagne, and the World

Series MVP of the homer-happy Twins was a pitcher, Frank Viola.

The Twins got one of their runs on a questionable call by first-base umpire Lee Weyer, and a bad call by Weyer, a national league umpire, took the Cardinals out of a possible scoring situation later in the games.

The Cardinals, who have been to three World Series in the '80s, had come here hoping to avenge a 1985 loss to Kansas City, caused in part by an umpire's call in Game 6.

But, with their home-run leader, Jack Clark, lost entirely and Terry Pendleton limited by injuries, there was to be no satisfaction for the Cardinals in Minnesota.

"We lost, that's the bottom line," Cardinals center fielder Willie McGee said. "We had a heck of a year, heck of a year... They are the world champions. There is nothing to comment on. They are the best team in baseball."

"One game, and we're the best team in the world. We came that close without one of the best offensive players in baseball."

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By Dr. Widad Goussous
(published in Germany)

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Jordanian basketballers trounce Syrians

ABU DHABI (J.T.) — The Jordanian military basketball team won over their Syrian counterparts in a close race with scores of 77/74 and 32/33, during a match here Sunday evening. Jordan's team is currently taking part in the first round of the Arab Basketball Championship which opened here recently. Jordan's team has to outscore the Algerian team in Tuesday's match before reaching the finals.

Players amity contrasts warriors enmity

KUWAIT (AP) — Volleyballers from warring Iran and Iraq shed all presupposed animosities and drew repeated applause when they shook hands, hugged and kissed each other after a hotly contested game here. The game was played Sunday under floodlights in the context of the fourth Asian Men's Volleyball Championship, which brought to Kuwait teams from friendly and hostile nations in the Gulf region and elsewhere in the continent. Iraq won 15-7, 8-15, 15-12, 15-11, with an Iraqi sports official stepping in to offer an olive branch and a bouquet of flowers to the captain of the Iranian team.

Rangers retains Scottish League Cup

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — Glasgow Rangers retained the Scottish League Cup in dramatic fashion on Sunday by beating Aberdeen 5-3 in a penalty shoot-out after a 3-3 extra time stalemate at Hampden Park. European Cup hopes Rangers found themselves a goal down when Jim Bett fired home a penalty against his former club in the ninth minute, but Davie Cooper equalised with a powerful free kick from 20 metres. Ian Durrant gave Rangers a 41st minute lead but John Hewitt and Willie Falconer turned the final around before Robert Fleck made it 3-3 five minutes from the end of normal time.

Royal Gait romps to victory at Longchamp

PARIS (R) — Royal Gait, the former Spanish-trained stayer now based with John Fellows at Chantilly, relished the heavy ground and ran out an easy winner of the Prix Royal Oak (French St. Leger) at Longchamp on Sunday. Ridden by Alfred Giber, the four-year-old took the lead a furlong out and stormed clear to beat the British-trained Spruce Baby, with John Lowe aboard, by eight lengths. Productive, ridden by Freddie Head, was one and a half lengths away third in the 11-strong field. Fellows said: "I had hoped to run him next in the Japan Cup but we did not nominate him in time. This is a very good horse who will be capable of winning top races over shorter distances than this next season."

Farewell to Longchamp for Saint-Martin

PARIS (R) — French jockey Yves Saint-Martin, who retires at the end of season, made his last appearance at Longchamp on Sunday. Saint-Martin will race until the end of the French racing year in December, but Sunday marked his farewell to Longchamp, scene of his four Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe wins. Saint-Martin, 46, finished second on Shamasiya in the Prix des Capucines and Allius in the Prix du Point du Jour and was unplaced in his three other races. He did not take part in the top race, the group one Prix Royal Oak (French St. Leger). Saint-Martin, who has ridden more than 3,500 winners in a 30-year career and been national champion 15 times, plans to race in the United States and Japan before retiring next January.

Top soccer tie played without fans

DHAKA (R) — The playoff for Bangladesh's National Soccer League Championship was decided on Monday in a nearly empty 30,000-seat army stadium. The National Sports Control Board (NSCB) ordered the match to be replayed behind closed doors after players of Mohammedan Sporting Club and their arch rivals Abahani Krira Chakra walked off the pitch when they met on Sept. 9 and declared themselves joint champions. Mohammedans won Monday's rerun by 2-0 in front of only 200 selected journalists and officials, while fans had to watch the match on television. Both teams finished the season with 27 points and in the deciding match they refused to play extra time after a goalless encounter, enraging fans and the NSCB. The NSCB challenged the decision and ordered them to play again under threat of relegation to the "B" Division. It also shifted the venue from the national stadium to the army ground and ordered no spectators be allowed in. About 150 people were injured when clashes broke out during two matches between Mohammedans and Abahani on Sept. 5 and 9.

Chinese walker sets 10,000 m record

PEKING (R) — China's Chen Yaoling broke the world record for the women's 10,000 metres walk on Saturday, the official New China News Agency reported. Chen set a time of 43 minutes 52.1 seconds, breaking the old record set by her compatriot Xu Yongjiu by 34.4 seconds. Chen was competing in the Chinese National Games walking finals in the central city of Zhengzhou. International judges from Australia, West Germany and China officiated.

Soviets, Romanians share gymnastic honours

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Romanian Aurelia Dobrea and Soviet Dmitri Bilozerchev each added individual titles Sunday to their all-around crowns, but a dethroned champion outshone them as the World Gymnastics Championships ended. Elena Shoushounova, at 18 the veteran member of a young Soviet team, was world champion in 1985 but came in second this year to Dobrea. However, on Sunday Shoushounova came back to win four medals, including two golds in the vault and floor exercise. She also won a silver in the balance beam and a bronze in the uneven bars. First she defended her title in the vault, earning 9.913 and 9.9 for her two jumps.



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Sri Lankan rebels slip through Indian army net at Jaffna

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka (Agencies) — Sri Lankan rebels cornered in this battered northern port have slipped past advancing Indian troops and into the surrounding jungle, the top Indian commander said.

Lieutenant-General Depinder Singh, overall commander of the 20,000-strong Indian Peace-Keeping Force (IPKF), said that after 10 days of fighting his troops had only limited control of Jaffna.

Indian forces were confined to main roads because of sniper fire, mines and booby traps, he said.

Gen. Singh said his "wild guess" was that up to 1,200 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas had escaped with their weapons through Indian lines as the battle for Jaffna reached its final stages last week. "If good sense prevails," Gen. Singh said, "they will come back and join the peace process."

From the ramparts of the Dutch-built fort overlooking the lagoon frequent explosions could be heard which Indian officers

said were from mines being detonated by sappers.

A few columns of smoke could be seen to the north east where Gen. Singh said a few pockets of Tiger resistance still held out. Sappers were making house-to-house searches for booby traps and sweeping streets for mines, Gen. Singh said.

"The process of cleaning up the whole town will take a little time," he added.

Gen. Singh said the Tigers' hardline leader Velupillai Prabhakaran, who repudiated an Indo-Sri Lankan accord to end a four-year-old Tamil separatist revolt on the island, might have been one of the first to slip out of Jaffna. Indian intelligence officers believe he is somewhere in western Sri Lanka.

Gen. Singh repeated previous

Indian statements that to prevent civilian casualties in the drive for Jaffna only minimum force and no air power or heavy artillery were used.

But at Jaffna Hospital, before Indian officers could intervene and usher reporters away, patients said Indian forces shelled and bombed villages in the Jaffna peninsula during the campaign. The Indian army barred journalists from their operations zone until last Friday.

There was little battle damage visible at Jaffna Hospital which Indian spokesmen last week said was the target of Tiger mortar fire.

But the shabby wards were filled with mostly women and children, some of whom told reporters they received their wounds from the Indian forces.

Mrs. K. Srikantha of Uruapalai said Indian forces bombed her village and shelled the village school about 15 days ago.

Another patient, S. Thilembar-

am, cradled a young boy, his foot partially blown off by what the old man said was a mortar bomb fired from Jaffna Fort. He said his daughter and other relations were killed.

Indian officers conceded that their troops had encountered hostility from residents and said some civilians were injured mainly in cross-fire between the Indian Peace-Keeping Force and the Tigers.

An Indian spokesman said there were varying estimates of civilian injuries, ranging from 60 by the Indian High Commission in Colombo, to 100 by a Jaffna Church Coalition and 300 by the Tigers.

Indian troops firing from helicopters destroyed three Tamil rebel vehicles carrying ammunition in a village near Jaffna, killing seven Tamil rebels, Sri Lankan military officials said Monday.

"The vehicles exploded, indicating there were explosives and ammunition in them," one official said.

3 killed in Philippine guerrilla bomb blast

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (R) — Rebels bombed a businessmen's conference killing three people, the military said on Monday.

Six bridges in the southern Philippines were also bombed, it said.

The military said a grenade hidden in a bagful of sandwiches exploded on Sunday in a Roman Catholic college dormitory being used by local businessmen for a meeting, killing three of the participants and wounding 26.

No one has claimed responsibility for the dormitory attack but army spokesman Col. Anthony Elias said investigators believed it was the work of Muslim rebels fighting for self-rule in the Mindanao region.

The incident occurred in the Roman Catholic Notre Dame College on nearby Jolo Island, a stronghold of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Col. Elias said MNLF rebels had demanded money from the college but school officials refused to pay.

Investigation showed the grenade was hidden in a paper bag brought in to the dormitory by an unidentified boy. The bomb was hidden among sandwiches ordered by the businessmen, Col. Elias said.

It went off soon after the boy left.

Meanwhile Communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels damaged six bridges in southern Cagayan De Oro City and three nearby municipalities in separate attacks on Sunday and Monday, area commander Brigadier-General Jesus Altuna said.

No one was killed in the bombings and the six bridges sustained only minor damage. All but one remained passable, the military said.

Government troops have been sent to track down the rebels, Gen. Altuna said.

The attack on the Mindanao bridges followed a bridge-blowing campaign by NPA insurgents in the Bicol region on the southern part of the main Philippine island of Luzon last month.

The NPA blew up five bridges in Bicol and wrecked a railway to isolate the area from Manila. In Manila, President Corazon Aquino said on Sunday she would not allow the arming of civilian vigilantes being organised by provincial officials around the country to fight Communist rebels.

Mrs. Aquino made the remarks in a weekly radio broadcast two days after meeting with vigilantes in Davao City. She told members of the largest group, Alsa Masa (masses arise), they were a model in the battle against the 18-year-old Communist insurgency.

"What is necessary is for these vigilante groups to recognise that (membership) is voluntary," she said. "Secondly, they should not be armed and they should always be under the direct supervision of the armed forces or the police."

Mrs. Aquino said the vigilante groups in Davao "started because the citizens themselves decided on their own to combat Communist rebels."

She added, "we cannot just allow them to form on their own and organise vigilante groups without officials who will be directly in full control and responsible for the acts of the vigilantes."

Kirkpatrick decides not to join presidential race

WASHINGTON (R) — Former United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick said on Sunday she had decided against a bid for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

"For personal and political reasons I decided not to become a candidate," she said in a statement released by her office here.

"I'm grateful for the support of all those who urged me to do so," she said.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a favourite of the party's right-wing activists because of her staunch anti-Communism, had been reconsidering

an earlier decision to sit out the contest.

The Los Angeles Times reported on Saturday that Mrs. Kirkpatrick would seek the nomination, making her the first woman on a Republican presidential ballot since former Maine Senator Margaret Chase Smith, who ran in 1964.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick had been weighing a late entry into the six-man Republican field because of the failure of other conservative favourites such as New York Representative Jack Kemp to catch fire.

Rebel leader cautiously backs Sihanouk diplomacy

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has received the cautious backing of resistance partner Son Sann for his efforts to hold the first talks on ending the nearly 9-year-old Kampuchean war.

Son Sann's backing appeared to strengthen the likelihood that Prince Sihanouk will hold talks in Paris in December with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-installed government in Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk's forces are allied in a coalition with Son Sann's Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front and the Khmer Rouge in battling an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea.

Son Sann's position on Prince Sihanouk's diplomacy had been unclear since Prince Sihanouk, on leave of absence as coalition president, apparently would be acting outside the coalition if he meets Hun Sen. The Khmer Rouge has rejected the proposed talks.

Son Sann's first public com-

ments on the issue came in an interview broadcast over the resistance radio last Saturday. A text was obtained Monday from a Western embassy in Bangkok.

Son Sann said: "I talked to Samdech (Your Royal Highness) Sihanouk in these terms: Your highness, if you find a political solution that would immediately end the people's suffering, it will be great."

But he added: "Talking to them alone will not make them listen. We open the door for talks and we fight them to go through that door."

He also told Prince Sihanouk that the United Nations has greatly helped the resistance cause and Vietnam has no chance of finding any other way out of the conflict.

He said Vietnam "is very desperate now" and has asked help from Austria, France, Romania and other countries to find a solution through "negotiation without any mention of the immediate troop withdrawal."

South Korean opposition leaders to split formally

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's opposition leaders will formally split to run against each other for president, their aides said on Monday — a move which analysts say could hand victory to the government candidate.

The aides said Kim Dae-Jung would form a new political party next month to stand for president against his rival Kim Young-Sam.

They said Kim Dae-Jung, 63, a former presidential candidate, was expected to announce the decision on Wednesday.

"With the failure of all efforts to agree on one opposition candidate, we have decided that a new party was the best alternative," a Kim Dae-Jung aide told reporters.

Kim Dae-Jung has been feuding with Kim Young-Sam, head of the main opposition Reunifica-

tion Democratic Party (RDP), over who should stand for the RDP in December's presidential election, the first free and direct one for 16 years.

Political analysts and many opposition politicians say a split in the opposition vote will ensure victory for ex-General Roh Tae-Woo, President Chun Doo-Hwan's handpicked successor.

Mr. Chun is due to step down when his seven-year mandate, given by a 5,000-member Electoral College, ends next February.

South Koreans will vote on Tuesday in a referendum on a new democratic draft constitution. The charter was approved by parliament on Oct. 12 in rare bipartisan accord and provides for the direct presidential poll and other reforms. Ratification is seen as a foregone conclusion.

Ugandan rebels attack army, retreat with losses

KAMPALA (R) — Five hundred rebels infiltrated the Ugandan army barracks near the country's second largest city, Jinja, but retreated after a 30-minute battle with troops guarding the armoury, a government newspaper said on Monday.

New Vision said the rebel Holy Spirit Movement, a bizarre Christian group from northern Uganda, lost about 100 fighters in the battle on Sunday and the government's National Resistance Army (NRA) captured 60.

The fighting took place at Magamaga, 16 kilometres north east of Jinja.

The NRA suffered some casualties but no figures were available, the newspaper said.

New Vision gave a confused account of the latest movements of the 2,500-strong rebel group, and it was not immediately clear

where they had gone.

The independent newspaper Focus said one group containing Alice Lakwena, the 27-year-old prophetess who leads the movement, was encamped about 10 kilometres north east of Jinja, while another was a few miles farther east.

Both positions are west of Magamaga, suggesting that despite the abortive attack on the barracks the movement has broken through the first line of the NRA's defence of Jinja.

Rebel leaders have told reporters they plan to march on the capital Kampala to overthrow the government of Yoweri Museveni.

The NRA has vastly superior weaponry than the rebels, many of whom are fighting with stones they believe explode like grenades when thrown at NRA troops.

France plays down Tahiti riots but flies in police

PARIS (R) — France has played down Friday's riot in Tahiti, saying it was an isolated incident, but sent in hundreds of police and troops to make sure its island territory did not become the next Pacific trouble spot.

Security Minister Robert Pandraud rejected comparisons with separatist violence in the French territory of New Caledonia and a coup in Fiji.

He said there were probably some separatists among the 500 striking dockworkers and youths who wrecked shops and fought the police in the capital, Papeete, but

he dismissed them as "marginal elements."

The riot erupted when police evicted the dockers from the main port, a lifeline for the remote tropical island.

Fighting broke out and youths in the town centre joined the strikers, throwing stones and petrol bombs. About 20 people were injured, three seriously, and 60 people were arrested.

A curfew was imposed and a state of emergency declared on Saturday for the first time on the island.

Reforms have little effect in Uzbekistan — Pravda

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's drive for social and economic renewal is failing to reach much of Uzbekistan, a Central Asian republic long plagued by corruption, the newspaper Pravda said on Monday.

The Communist Party daily said it had received 4,503 letters

from people in Uzbekistan in the first nine months of 1987, and some gave evidence of a new approach to political and economic issues in the republic.

"However, as is indicated by the mail, restructuring has so far not reached many places," Pravda said.

Rowny says INF missile treaty can be reached soon

PEKING (R) — A near-complete agreement scrapping intermediate-range nuclear missiles could be concluded within weeks and signed without a Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, a U.S. presidential aide said on Monday.

Ambassador Edward Rowny, special adviser to the president for arms control matters, said only issues of verification of the intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) agreement remained to be settled between the superpowers.

"The important thing is not a summit date but a verifiable re-

duction of nuclear weapons," Mr. Rowny said after meeting Chinese officials to report on Moscow talks last week between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"A summit is not required to sign an INF agreement," Mr. Rowny told a news conference.

The Moscow talks failed to set a date for a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, who had been expected to sign the agreement in Washington in November.

Opinion poll results favour Belgian opposition parties

BRUSSELS (R) — An opinion poll published on Monday showed the centre-right Belgian government could face stiff opposition from Socialist parties in a general election expected before the end of the year.

The government collapsed last week over a language row between French- and Dutch-speaking communities and Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, heading a caretaker administration, said he expected a new election to be held on Dec. 13.

The poll, conducted for the newspaper La Libre Belgique, showed his own Dutch-speaking

Christian Democratic Party and his coalition allies losing ground to the left.

Support for coalition parties had fallen to 47.8 per cent from 52 per cent in Dutch-speaking Flanders and dropped more than four per cent to 42.4 per cent in French-speaking Wallonia since elections in October 1985, it said.

Support for the Socialists in Flanders rose three per cent to 26.8 per cent and in the French-speaking south slightly more.

The poll showed that only in the small bilingual Brussels region were the government parties holding their own.

Yugoslav riot police sent to Kosovo to end violence

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (R) — Yugoslav authorities sent riot police to turbulent Kosovo province and Western diplomats said it was meant to warn Albanian and Serbian troublemakers that the government would get tough.

The central government on Sunday sent 380 paramilitary police to strengthen local security in Kosovo after tension rose between the area's 1.7 million

ethnic Albanians and the 200,000, mainly Serb, minority.

In Belgrade, Western diplomats said the federal authorities were alarmed that tension in the province might lead to a serious conflict and wanted to deliver a warning to the rival communities.

The heavily-armed Federal Police Force is used by the Interior Ministry for riot control and anti-terrorism.

Dhaka detains 300 dissident politicians to foil 'siege'

DHAKA (R) — Police arrested more than 300 Bangladeshi opposition politicians in a midnight swoop on Sunday to frustrate plans for a protest "siege" aimed at bringing Dhaka to a halt, the government said on Monday.

Home (Interior) Minister Mohammad Abdul Matin said other opposition leaders had gone into hiding to avoid arrest. "They have smelt a rat because they have read our warning properly,"

Among those arrested were Oli Ahmad and Akbar Hossain, both retired army officers and senior members of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP).

Also taken into custody were Abdul Mannan, a key figure in the Awami League, and two opposition members of parliament, Rashed Mosharraf and A.K.M. Feroze, police said.

Mr. Matin said those arrested were trying to disrupt peace and stage an illegal siege of the Bangladesh capital on Nov. 10. They were all served with a one-month detention order.

Three alliances of 21 political parties, including the Awami League and the BNP, called the protest to try to drive President

Hossain Mohammad Ershad from power.

They said hundreds of thousands of people from the countryside would march to Dhaka, surrounding offices and important installations to try to cripple the government.

The arrests followed a warning by the Home Ministry on Saturday that those taking part in the siege or giving it publicity would risk legal action.

"At least they (the opposition) can't say we didn't give them notice," Mr. Matin said.

He said he had asked police not to arrest the two most prominent opposition leaders, Sheikh Hasina and Begum Khaleda Zia, "unless it is absolutely necessary."

Sheikh Hasina said the siege would go ahead despite the arrests.

"We are determined to go ahead with the movement till the fall of the present government," she told a press conference on Monday.

She disputed the government argument that the siege was illegal because it would disrupt peace and curtail individual freedoms.

"Siege or strike is part of constitutional politics. It can never be illegal," Sheikh Hasina said.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

'Queen to patch up Charles, Diana rift'

LONDON (R) — The fairytale marriage of Queen Elizabeth's son Prince Charles and his wife Diana is said by the tabloid press to be rocky and even Britain's heavyweight papers have joined the torrent of scrutiny about the couple's future. The queen returned home from the Commonwealth summit this weekend faced with a reported public rift between the couple who have earned a reputation as the superstar royals of the electronic era. At first, reports of an estrangement were attributed to the perennial circulation wars of Fleet Street's gossip tabloids. For months the alleged collapse of a love affair — dubbed the most romantic of the century at their wedding in 1981 — has been chronicled in soap opera-style detail. But the fact that the heir to the British throne has just spent 39 days apart from his glamorous 26-year-old wife finally raised the eyebrows of the respected London Sunday Times and its more conservative competitor, the Sunday Telegraph. Now the publicity-shy queen is reported ready to step in to reconcile the couple and put an end to front page speculation about their separate lives. "It is said Her Majesty will impress upon them that whatever the state of their marriage, Charles and Diana must avoid lengthy periods out of each other's company," the Sunday Times wrote. "The rift has been growing for some time but this is the most serious and most public separation so far," the pro-royal Sunday Express quoted a "source close to Buckingham Palace" as saying. Prince Charles has spent the best part of the past five weeks at Balmoral. Princess Diana, who is known to dislike that royal Scottish retreat, stayed in London.

Big Ben clock silenced on the hour

LONDON (R) — Big Ben, Britain's most famous clock and one of London's top tourist attractions, has stopped striking on the hour. A Department of Environment spokesman has said that repairs being carried out on the clock near the Houses of Parliament had silenced its hourly chimes. "Big Ben is not striking on the hour at the moment," he said. "As a precautionary measure we stopped the clock and took away for investigation the pieces we were concerned about." Engineers carrying out routine maintenance on Big Ben when British summer time ended on Sunday discovered what appeared to be cracks in the mechanism which controls the on-the-hour chiming, he said. A £1.7 million (\$2.85 million) restoration of Big Ben — by which many Britons set their watches — was completed just over two years ago.

Models shun Kuwait due to war fears

KUWAIT (AP) — Many of the international models due to appear at the week-long Kuwait Fashion Fair have decided to stay away after three missile hits and a bombing in this Gulf nation, the English-language Kuwait Times reported Monday. As a result, several fashion shows have been cancelled, the newspaper reported. The fair, which brings major international couturiers to Kuwait, is due to end Friday. In a separate editorial column, the independent newspaper commented: "Today's ladies of the catwalk do not care to take things in their stride. Their harder sisters of bygone days would have braved fire and brimstone to make it to the front, if only to live up to showbiz tradition: That the show must go on." On its news pages the Kuwait Times quoted the fair's exhibition manager, Lola Anderson, as saying the models were staying away because of the current tensions in the Gulf and Kuwait. Fashion houses from 16 countries are taking part in the fair. The Kuwait Times quoted an official of the French Ready-to-Wear and Textile Federation as saying that after Saudi Arabia, Kuwait was the second-largest market in the Middle East for French apparel.

Italian doctor canonised by Pope

VATICAN CITY (AP) — A doctor who cared especially for the poor in the southern Italian port of Naples was declared a saint Sunday by Pope John Paul II. Giuseppe Moscati, who died in Naples in 1927 at age 47, was canonised in an outdoor mass in St. Peter's Square attended by some 80,000 pilgrims. In his homily, the Pontiff praised Dr. Moscati as "an example not only to admire, but to imitate, particularly on the part of health workers." Dr. Moscati began his medical career at 23 in a hospital for the terminally ill. Among his patients was Italian tenor Enrico Caruso. He expanded his practice among the port city's poor, rarely accepting payment and becoming known for his ability to swiftly diagnose illnesses and use simple cures whenever possible. Dr. Moscati was beatified, the first step toward possible sainthood, in 1975 by Pope Paul VI.

Veterans attend desert war memorial

EL-ALAMEIN, Egypt (R) — Italian Defence Minister Valerio Zanone and several hundred veterans attended ceremonies on Sunday in memory of those who died on Egypt's desert battlefields 45 years ago. Thousands who died in World War II desert campaigns are buried in Alamein, the Mediterranean town which gave its name to the battle in which British-led allied forces broke the German-Italian axis grip on Egypt. Each year Britain, West Germany and Italy take turns to organise a joint remembrance on the Sunday nearest to the Oct. 23 anniversary of the start of the battle. The religious service was attended by veterans and diplomats from most of the 28 countries that fought on both sides. "Yesterday's enemies are today's friends," said 70-year-old British desert veteran Eric Huntley.

Long lost Titian painting sold for \$1.5 m.

VENICE, Italy (AP) — A portrait of Hannibal by the 16th-century Venetian painter Titian, lost for some three centuries, was sold for 2 million lire (\$1.53 million), news reports said. Italian designer and art collector Umberto Giocchetti bought "guerriero," (warrior), the painting of the bearded Carthaginian general wearing a plumed helmet, at the sale held by the auction house Semanzato, the reports said. Bidding began at 1 billion lire (\$769,000), and soared quickly through bids largely from American and Swiss collectors, the reports said. The oil painting on canvas was ordered by the Duke of Urbino, Francesco Maria Della Rovere, in 1532, and was completed in 1535. After it was passed around among various noble families for about 150 years, all traces of the painting were lost until 1973 when the British art historian H.E. Wetley located it in the private collection of an unidentified American collector. It was believed to have been put up for auction by this collector, according to reports. Born Tiziano Vecellio in the small Dolomite Mountain town of Pieve Di Cadore in 1490, the artist known as Titian spent most of his career in Venice, and was hailed for much of his life as the lagoon city's finest painter. Considered a pioneer in his handling of colour, he died in Venice in 1576.

Thai customs seize biggest drug haul

BANGKOK (R) — Customs officials at Bangkok airport seized 700 kilograms of Africa-bound marijuana at the weekend in their biggest drugs haul, a customs officer said on Monday. He said it was the customs' biggest airport drug seizure and had an estimated street value of almost \$7 million. The officer said the marijuana was found on Sunday in boxes labelled "ceramic ware" addressed to Sierra Leone. No arrests were made but the sender, whose name was withheld pending investigation, was believed to be a Westerner, the official said. Thai authorities have intercepted several drug shipments at the busy air terminal in the past year.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TOO REVEALING?

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

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WEST

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The bidding.

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠

We are frequently asked what

we consider to be the best system

of leads. We are probably the

wrong people to ask, for we are